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Chnoupek Addresses CSCE Session in Vienna

LD061140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke at today's plenary session of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE. Authorized by the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, he informed the participants of the follow-up meeting about the results of the committee's session which took place in Prague last week.

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers discussed first and foremost the issue of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional disarmament, in connection with concrete steps toward strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. The approved documents that express a new political thinking and attitudes necessary in today's nuclear and space age are consistent with this. Minister Chnoupek stressed that the talks on reducing and eliminating tactical nuclear weapons will have to be included in the process of disarmament too, so that Europe would be rid of all non-strategic nuclear facilities.

Concluding his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the Warsaw Pact countries also attach exceptional significance to cooperation in economic and humanitarian areas and that they push through balanced accords on all sections of the Final Act. He expressed a conviction that the results of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee will also provide new impetus for progress at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE.

Further Report

LD062009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek addressed the CSCE followup meeting in Vienna today. In his speech, he briefed the forum's participants on the results of the recent Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee. He stressed that the committee's talks were focused on the problem of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional in the context of specific steps toward strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and in the world in general. The documents adopted in Prague correspond to this fundamental orientation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the meeting expressed unequivocal support for the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium and shorter-range missiles that is now under preparation. It was stressed that the treaty is a breakthrough in the existing disarmament talks, and that it could have a distinctly positive impact on East-West relations, on the future development of the policy of a broad constructive dialogue, and on the overall international situation. It could also have a positive influence on individual multilateral disarmament forums, where it could provoke a chain reaction.

The Warsaw Pact states deem significant the new Soviet proposals aimed at bringing the stands held by the two sides closer together on a 50-percent reduction of the number of Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons on condition that the ABM Treaty be strictly observed for a period of at least 10 years. Provided they are followed by a realistic approach by the other side, they can open a new page in mankind's striving to achieve nuclear disarmament and to avert the arms race in space.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that at the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington in December an important step could be made in this direction. This next step could be accomplished during the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Soviet Union as early as in the first half of next year.

Minister Chnoupek recalled that the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee stressed the need not to take any actions that could complicate the attainment of these important agreements. The conviction was also expressed that these treaties could become an important real foundation for the nuclear disarmament process. The treaties would open up possibilities for progress in other aspects of disarmament and the strengthening of security, including the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe with the corresponding reduction in military spending.

Some representatives in the West made statements about the so-called compensation for the coming elimination of U.S. missiles in Europe by the deployment of new nuclear and nonnuclear weapons and by the creation of new military structures. These statements have, however, provoked serious misgivings among Warsaw Pact countries.

Minister Chnoupek said that the European problem, primarily the inviolability of the postwar setup and of the existing borders, was in the forefront of the attention of the ministerial committee's meeting. He said that in the conclusions adopted issues concerning military security were stressed, and that a standpoint was expressed on disarmament talks within Europe. Minister Chnoupek declared that the proposed meeting of 35 foreign ministers should make a decision on the opening of talks on an entire set of questions concerning European disarmament. This primarily concerns the problem of equalizing various levels by way of corresponding reductions and specific steps toward averting a sudden attack.

It is necessary to include in the disarmament process not only conventional weapons but also talks on the reduction in number and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in order to rid Europe of all nonstrategic nuclear devices.

He added that the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee expressed the conviction that the current consultations among 23 countries will lay solid foundations by drawing up a mandate for the future European disarmament talks. The preliminary agreement reached this week to open talks on disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals is also welcome. Appropriate attention was also devoted to the proposal adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin on holding consultations on military doctrines between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states. The implementation of the proposal to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and in central and northern Europe would also contribute to significantly improving the situation in Europe.

The implementation of the Polish proposal aimed at limiting arms and increasing confidence in central Europe would also constitute an important factor in ensuring solid security in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Warsaw Pact countries deem highly topical the adoption of specific measures to reduce the level of military confrontation and to strengthen confidence on the line of contact between the two military and political groups. One such measure would be the removal of the most dangerous kinds of offensive weapons within the zone of the contact. The Soviet Union's proposals to reduce radically in general the level of military confrontation in Northern Europe and in the Arctic is also oriented in this direction. In addition, the Warsaw Pact states expressed themselves in a similar spirit on strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. In this connection, they welcomed the effort of nonaligned Mediterranean nations to intensify steps to transform this area into a zone of peaceful cooperation.

In a separate document, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers dealt with the issues of increasing the effectiveness of the disarmament conference in Geneva. The ministers proceeded from the premise that the conference should concentrate its attention primarily on those areas where there is a realistic possibility of concluding an agreement, such as, the prohibition on manufacturing chemical weapons, their liquidation, and the prohibition of all nuclear tests.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting also devoted attention to topical economic problems. The meeting expressed itself in favor of equal economic security, and of ensuring it by restructuring international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis. The fact that the normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC is coming nearer was welcomed. The need for paying strict regard to the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act was reaffirmed. The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers also noted the need to realize fully the basic rights of man to life and work, his political, civic, economic, social, and cultural rights. They also referred to the need to peacefully resolve situations of conflict and disputes between states and to adopt effective measures for the fight against international terrorism.

At the close of his speech today at the CSCE followup meeting in Vienna, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed the conviction that the results of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee will give impetus for further progress at the Vienna meeting.

CTK Cites Spokesman at Disarmament Talks

LD051346 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna Nov 5 (CTK correspondent)—Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the disarmament talks in Vienna, Ambassador Ludek Handl pointed out at a plenary session today the significance of the document on nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe adopted by the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee at last week's session in Prague.

Speaking about the Vienna talks on disarmament in Central Europe, Ludek Handl stated that despite different views on some questions the stands of the East and the West are close as regards the initial reduction of Soviet and U.S. armies in Central Europe.

He stressed that the socialist countries would prefer a more substantial reduction but, mindful of agreement, they consented to the Soviet Union withdrawing 11,500 troops and the United States 6,500 from central Europe. Yet the West has not expressed its consent to the proposal.

The stands of the two sides are close also on several other questions. If the Western side constructively approaches the proposals of the socialist countries, a solution will be reached quickly, Ludek Handl said.

He pointed to the importance of reducing armament. This would, together with the reduction of the number of troops, lower military confrontation. The West, however, excludes armament from the reduction that does not lower confrontation and is at variance with the mandate of the talks. A positive solution of the question of armament would facilitate talks on other questions of a treaty.

Myftiu Speaks at GOSR Meeting in Tirana

AU071433 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Speech by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo Member at the 6 November solemn meeting in Tirana on the 70th Anniversary of the GOSR]

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA)—There are events in world history, Comrade Manush Myftiu said among others, that make epochs lie in their center, that are not tarnished by time, but, on the contrary, the more time passes by the clearer their importance, as turning points in the progressive development of the human society. Such an event, and the most important one as for its consequences, was the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago.

November 7, 1917, marked not only the triumph of the proletariat in a country, in Russia, but it also warned of the beginning of a new epoch in the history of mankind, the epoch of proletarian revolutions, of the overthrow of capitalism and the triumph of socialism, the epoch of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations for national liberation from the imperialist domination. The triumph of the October Revolution, inspired and led directly by the great Lenin, sealed the course of the most important events of our country.

There exist a direct historic connection between the struggle of our people and the ideals of the October Revolution. Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that the October Revolution, gave a new direction to the development of political events in Albania. The name of the great leader of the Red October, Vladimir Iliych Lenin became known and beloved in Albania not only because it laid the foundations of a new foreign policy, the foreign policy of socialism, proclaiming war against every aggression and imperialist annexation, against every national oppression and colonial yoke and recognizing the rights of all the peoples, big and small, for independence, state sovereignty and equality among them.

It is not fortuitous, he stressed, that the Albanian Communists and people commemorate today two memorable events, November 7 and 8, the day of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the day of the founding of our glorious party. A close link exists between these two events.

The Communist Party of Albania was founded by the Albanian communists, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, under the powerful influence of the ideas and deed of the October revolution, Lenin's and Stalin's teachings.

Speaking of the demagogic clamour raised by Soviet modern revisionists and others, that try to pose as heirs and loyal followers of the ideas and deed of the October revolution, he stressed:

The counterrevolutionary setback that took place in the first socialist country, caused an incalculable damage to the cause of the working class, the freedom-loving peoples and socialism in the world. It brought about the disintegration of the socialist camp, the profound split in the fold of the international communist and worker movement, it gave an impulse to the widespread of revisionism in its fold.

Under these conditions, Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, signalled and hoisted the banner of the open struggle against modern revisionism, in the first place, against its most dangerous variant, Khrushchevite revisionism.

In this struggle there was enhanced with a special force the powerful role and figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha. To him belongs the historic merit for waging this struggle directly in theory and practice, led it at any moment with determination and maturity, elaborating the ideas and arguments, determining its most suitable political, strategic and tactical stands.

The struggle against modern revisionism to defend Marxism-Leninism, he said further on, assumes a special relevance in the present conditions in the Soviet Union when the revisionist course is assuming a new drive. The Gorbachev clique that is in command today in the Soviet leadership, is making attempts to improve the image of the Communist Party and of the Soviet society so badly compromised both at home and abroad. To this end there has been launched a large scale campaign of reforms known under the name "perestroika" which the Soviet propaganda accompanies with a deafening clamour, presenting it as a turn to the Leninist traditions, as continuation and creative development of principles, of the experience and practice of the socialist construction on the road opened by the October Revolution. This wave of reforms, according to its inspirers and authors, is to face with and solve some of the great and imperative problems, which in the Soviet reality have assumed ugly forms and catastrophic proportions. They must heal some very negative phenomena such as backwardness and stagnation in economy, bureaucracy in the methods of its running, parasitism and corruption of leading cadres, abuses and unlawful profits and other wounds of the kind, inevitable in the conditions of a society set up on the basis of revising the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

On the other hand, one cannot fail to notice that a psychosis, a myth has been created on the "perestroika" as if it gives universal prescription to avoid all shortcomings and defects.

It also aroused illusions that with "perestroika" in the economic field and "glasnost" in the political life, a stage of "apathy and mediocrity" is coming to an end and another one is being opened, that of progress on a wide front and with a qualitative leap, to raise the Soviet Union to the level of the achievements of contemporary science and technology. Gorbachev and his team claim

that they are tackling with and solving problems accumulated over a whole historic period, problems suspended not only in Stalin's time who is now more than ever the target of main blows, but also in Khrushchevite and Brezhnev period, that marked the revisionist turning point.

It is not difficult to realize what is hidden behind the tactics of the present Soviet Leadership: accepting the grave situation the Soviet society is today in, the crisis, stagnation, "moral erosion," it itself comes out as "saviour" of the situation, it only boasts of viewing upon things realistically, that it says to the people the truth and is re-establishing the Leninist norms and teachings.

But in fact it is avoiding the main question: which are the causes, who is responsible for and who led the Soviet Union to such a state?

Are these negative phenomena that are criticized merely a result of "dogmatic prejudices", of "subjective and voluntarist tendences," of this or that leader of previous periods or are their roots are deeper? No doubt, the real causes are not personal, are not linked only with individuals, they are structural and have to do with the system of the Soviet Union at present.

The grave wounds eroding from within today's Soviet society, cannot be attributed to socialism, for the simple reason that socialism has long since been liquidated in the Soviet Union. They are not fruit of some previous subjective mistakes, but, as the 9th congress of the PLA, too, pointed out, they are result of the capitalist system restored there, therefore they can be cured neither through decrees, nor through reforms and restructures.

"Innovations" allegedly in the name of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and socialism are not something new. Experience has shown that deviation from the revolutionary ideas has been always done in the name of their "creative development." In order to make ever more "attractive" the revising of Marxism-Leninism, various attributes are attached to their "socialism" such as "self-administering socialism", "democratic socialism", "socialism with human face", "the spring of Prague", etc. the fact that these epithets are used, shows that their authors keep away from the authentic socialism, from the scientific Marxist-Leninist one. Their "socialism" has nothing in common with that of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"Perestroika" has now found a broad circulation. This is not simply a terminological finding, but a concentrated expression of a more advanced phase of the revisionist setback in the Soviet Union. Of what turn to principles and road of Lenin can be spoken of when profit is openly declared as the main index of the economic activity, when the road is more and more opened to the initiative of the private property, when joint ventures with firms of capitalist countries are encouraged and set up, when doors are opened to the investments of the foreign capital, when the enterprises are free to establish economic and trade links with foreign firms, etc.

Categories, criteria and typical forms of a capitalist economy of market are presented as the most effective, as the highest stage in the development of the socialist society.

Therefore, it is not at all about "more socialism," as the Gorbachev team clamorously propagates. In essence, we have to do with attempts to replace the present state monopoly capitalist system, completely bureaucratic, rigid and not effective, with the same capitalist system, but more liberal, more flexible and maneuvrable, based more on the economy of trade and free initiative, so as to better and directly suit the application of the economic laws of capitalism. Hence, it is a further consolidation and deepening of the revisionist course.

The Soviet leadership, which has cut all their bridges with socialism and with the ideals of October Revolution, retaining only the "socialist" masks, hopes that through this capitalist way will save the country from the difficulties, will modernise and strengthen the economy and bring it out from backwardness and chronic stagnation. But this way, which has not at all saved western capitalism from crisis and numerous and insurmountable difficulties cannot save the Soviet Union either.

The imperialist circles in the West hope on their part that the Soviet Union, following this road, will open the doors and kneel down. But this, too, is an illusion. Gorbachev and his team want and make efforts for a big and powerful Soviet Union. Their aim is to ensure the development of an economy more capable to compete on the international arena, which would serve as a pillar for the expansionist policy of Soviet social imperialism, as well as to better cope with the very expensive race of new sophisticated armaments, in rivalry with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism.

At the meeting on occasion of the 70th anniversary of October Revolution, Gorbachev made a broad representation of his internal and external policy. He spoke of many things, but not a word of the revolution and its prospect, of how will the working class get rid of capitalist oppression and exploitation. Nothing to be surprised at. This is a position which clearly speaks of the deepening of the Khrushchevite revisionist policy of abandoning the fundamental interests and essential questionst of Marxism-Leninism.

The ideas of October Revolution, he said further on, are always relevant and inspiring to the international proletariat, to all the revolutionaries. They are preserved pure, further promoted, and developed in socialist Albania.

After speaking of the achievements and experience of our country, where Marxism-Leninism is loyally applied, he stressed:

Regarding the international relations and foreign policy, our party has followed and follows consistently a line inspired and illuminated by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Enver Hoxha and the ideals of the October Revolution.

Albania's foreign policy, as a policy of the genuine socialist country has had and has in its essence the defence of the vital interests of our people, the constant preservation and strengthening of the freedom and independence of the homeland, the creation of peaceful and more suitable conditions for the country's socialist construction. At the same time, the policy of socialist Albania responds to the interests of the other peoples, peace and security in our region and in the world. It is a policy of internationalist support of the just struggle of the working class and working people, of freedom loving peoples and the progressive forces, the policy of firm opposition to and of principled struggle against imperialism and international reaction, particularly against the most dangerous enemies of peoples and peace, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, policy of normal peaceful relations with the states with different social and political systems from ours and of good neighbourliness with the nearby countries.

This principled foreign, independent, and consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist policy has consolidated the international position of our country, has enhanced its authority and prestige in the world, has guaranteed to it the backing, love and respect of the progressive peoples and forces, has enhanced the role of socialist Albania, has made it an active and important factor of stability, sound relations and security in the Balkans and the Mediterranean basin.

Due to the consistent application of this policy unchanged as far as its principles are concerned, through bilateral efforts, constructive stands on the part of the two sides and knowing the existing reality, an enormous progress has been achieved and the road has been opened to further positive developments in the relations of our country with neighbouring Greece, Turkey, the German Federal Republic and other countries. We hail these developments, which respond to the permanent principles, aspirations and aims of the foreign policy of our socialist state, the interests of our people and the peoples of other countries, as well as the creation of a sound and suitable atmosphere in our region. In the future, too, we will make efforts and will contribute to the development of such relations with all the states that want them and adopt correct stands toward our country.

Our country has wanted and wants friendly and good neighbourly relations with neighbouring Yugoslavia, as well, he said further on. The efforts of socialist Albania for the development of such relations between the two countries have never been lacking. But they have met with the opposition on the part of Yugoslav side, which regarding Albania does not precede from the principles of the policy of good neighbourliness, just as it pursues a chauvinist and discriminating policy towards the Albanians in Kosovo and other regions in Yugoslavia.

A recent testimony to the further escalation of this policy is the sending of Special Yugoslav Federal Police units in Kosovo. This act constitutes a step with grave consequences that cannot fail to arouse a serious worry, because it marks not only the further intensification and deepening of national oppression of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, but also because it is fraught with unknown things for the every stability of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav-Albanian relations, and to a larger extent, the situation in the Balkan region and elsewhere.

Such an act does not comply with Belgrade's official statements according to which it wants the creation of an atmosphere of good understanding, friendship, and cooperation among the Balkan countries and particularly with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Party of Labour of Albania has stressed more than once that as experience shows, the problems of Kosovo, economic, political and national cannot be solved through oppression and violence, police and army, but through a wise, realistic and objective stand. Only such a stand is in the interest of Yugoslavia itself and of its peoples, of its relations with the neighbouring countries, good understanding, friendship and security in the Balkans.

The present world situation is characterized by allsided crisis, of the international capitalist and imperialist system, economic and political, ideological and military crisis of its structures and superstructures. Modern revisionism too is in a profound crisis to which testify the grave failures of Yugoslav "self-administering socialism," the disintegration of Eurocommunism, the capitalist reforms in the Soviet Union and in many other countries, the accentuated fall of the influence of the revisionist parties in the capitalist world, the irreparable gaps among different currents of revisionism, etc.

Today, he said further on, it is clamorously being spoken of the American-Soviet talks, the summit meetings of the two superpowers. The new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, reported to be held at the beginning of December, is being clamorously advertised. All the mass media means are working feverishly and a wide campaign has been launched to present this moment of confrontation between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism as an historic stage, as a radical turning point in all the international relations.

The bourgeois and revisionist propaganda is aiming at a single target: to convince the peoples that now the road has been opened to the solution of all the suspended problems, that contradictions are being levelled and foundations are being laid to avoid the danger of war and to ensure a stable peace. All these aim to lull the vigilance of peoples to sleep, to put them into passivity, pinning

hopes on the agreement between the two big. The pacifist illusions play the game of warmongers. They have never served the genuine interests of peace and security.

In conclusion, Comrade Manush Myftiu said:

The present revolutionary world process has undoubtedly its pecularities. The concrete historic conditions under which the cause of revolution is forging ahead in nowadays, cannot be the same as those under which the October Revolution burst out and triumphed. But these changes are not and cannot be such as to make the revolution and liberation struggles unnecessary, as the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda constantly repeats. Therefore, the ideas and lessons of the Great October remain always relevant, make the peoples and working masses conscious and illuminate to them the road of struggle and victory.

Our Party of Labour has written the immortal teachings of Red October in its militant banner and deems their defence a great honour and lofty national and international duty. It has carried out and will always honourably carry out this historic duty.

AWP Journal Condemns Soviet Reform

AU081907 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No.10 Oct 87 p.67-76

[Jorgji Sota article: "The Teachings of the October Revolution Are Always Topical and a Source of Inspiration for Communists and Revolutionaries Throughout the World"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] There is a need to disperse the fog and illusion spread by the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, especially now that the present Soviet leadership headed by Gorbachev is supposedly raising still higher the banner of Lenin and the October Revolution. Gorbachev presents the program of reforms he has announced, known as "perestroika" [restructuring] as "a continuation of the ideals of the revolution that began with Great October."

In fact, the so-called new course of reorganizing all aspects of Soviet society, supposedly a way to pull the country out of a state of stagnation, crisis, and degeneration through major changes to the superstructure and at the base, and which will introduce, according to Gorbachev, "more socialism and more democracy," is nothing but a testimony to the bankruptcy of Soviet revisionism. All pretence that the "new policy of reorganization" is moving toward "a qualitative new stage" with a supposedly more objective and realizable economic strategy, removed from fantastical and utopian promises, and from the extreme Khrushchevite voluntarism and Brezhnevian bureaucratic clumsiness whose many failures in all fields have now discredited them in the Soviet Union, is pure falsity. The blight that gnaws the roots of today's Soviet society is in no sense the result of earlier subjective errors, but the spawn of the restored capitalist system. The cause of the parlous state in which Soviet society now finds itself is the betrayal of the ideals of the October Revolution, of Marxism-Leninism, and the profoundly counterrevolutionary line that lies at the foundation of the activity of the revisionist party and the social-imperialist Soviet state. All those who have come to power in the Soviet Union since Khrushchev, as representatives of the interests of the same class of the new bourgeoisie that dominates economically, politically, and ideologically, have stayed loyal to the ideological platform of the Khrushchevite revisionist political line. Here Gorbachev's "radical reforms" are no exception, despite the refined phraseology and demagogy used in their propaganda.

The greater independence now being given to productive enterprises and associations in the Soviet Union, placing them at the mercy of market fluctuations, and the wider opening of the gates to attract foreign capital not merely through the acceptance of credit but through the creation of joint enterprises with capitalist firms, the permission given to productive enterprises and associations to enter into direct relationships with these firms and to exchange their wares, and the large-scale encouragement of private labor in many sphere, all essentially aim at the substitution of the present thoroughly bureaucratic, petrified, and inefficient state monopoly capitalist system. These will be replaced with a system that will be equally capitalist, but more liberal and flexible, based more on the market economy and free private initiative, more appropriate to the direct activity of the economic laws of capitalism. It is this very progress toward capitalism of the Western kind that is presented by today's Soviet propaganda as a transition to "contempordry forms of social organization, in mastering the methods of modern economic management," and so forth. And this at a time when it is well-known that Western capitalism has been squirming for years in the pincers of successive crises and is in no state to heal its own wounds. It is therefore clear that adopting this road promises nothing but contradictions, difficulties, crises, and other inevitable failures for today's Soviet revisionists.

Further distortions in the production field and other negative phenomena that these entail, such as the failure to meet the majority of the objectives of the plan, the fall of more than 50 percent in the rate of national income during the three most recent 5-year plans, and the failure to solve problems concerning the guarantee of social services, down to food and housing, have severely affected the life of Soviet society. Changes in the superstructure too, made to match the changes in the socio-economic field toward a modern kind of capitalism, merely create the illusion of freedom and democracy for the masses. This is because they, in fact, serve the bourgeoisie on the liberal wing in the struggle for power, to break the resistance of their opponents. The campaign announced by Gorbachev against backwardness and economic stagnation, against bureaucracy in management, against parasitism and the corruption of managing cadres, and the misuse of illegal profits, is a demagogic

campaign aiming to deceive the Soviet people and lull them to sleep. This blight, Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses, is in no way the fruit of earlier subjective errors, but the spawn of the restored capitalist system. It cannot be cured by either decrees or reforms.

The revisionist Soviet leadership also hopes to achieve some foreign policy objectives through "perestroika," and to create more favorable conditions to cooperate with and rival Western capital, and especially to rival American imperialism. In addition, this will pave the way for the greater economic expansion and ideological aggression of Soviet social-imperialism throughout the world. In the propaganda field, in order to reach these objectives, the leadership has chosen the large-scale use of the demagogy of anti-imperialism, detente, disarmament, avoiding the risk of war, and defending peace, while its entire foreign policy is colored to the core by a further escalation of its expansionist and hegemonist course, embodying the ambitions and mighty pretensions of the Soviet revisionists to impose their diktat and domination on a world scale, in all fields and in every issue.

Soviet revisionism is a dangerous counterrevolutionary force that oppresses and rules over the proletariat and working masses of the Soviet Union, while in the international arena, alongside American imperialism, it constitutes a citadel of reaction. It is a most dangerous variety of a regressive tendency that seeks to disorient the revolutionary movement in the world, while the Soviet state, wherever it is in power, is an aggressive superpower, an oppressor, a rabid enemy of the freedom, independence, and progress of the people. It is for this reason, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, that our country has been and remains a determined opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policies of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and an irreconcilable fighter against reactionary bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Our stand against them has been and will remain trenchant. [passage omitted]

Alia Sends Congratulations to Panama

PA060320 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Nov 87 p 3

[Telegram sent by Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, marking the national day of the Republic of Panama]

[Text] His Excellency Mr Eric Arturo Delvalle President of the Republic of Panama Panama

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Panama, I have the pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and on my own behalf to convey to you heartfelt congratulations and to the Panamanian people best wishes for their well-being and the prosperity of the country.

Ramiz Alia Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Balkan Seismologists Meet in Tirana

AU081511 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA)—In the context of the activities approved by the coordinating permanent committee on reducing the seismic dangers in the Balkan region under the Seismological Center of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania in Tirana, the first meeting of the working group was held in Tirana recently. This meeting was focused on the work that should be done to harmonize the procedures of processing and analyses of seismological data as well as to draft the earthquake catalogue of the Balkans for 1971-1987 period.

This meeting was attended by scientific working people from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Upon their stay in our country the scientists from the Balkan countries visited scientific institutions and historic objects in Tirana, Kruje, Lezhe, Durres, Fier, and Berat.

Leaders Attend Tirana GOSR Anniversary Meeting

AU071354 Tirana ATA in English 0732 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana November 7 (ATA)—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Central Committee of the party and the Tirana District AWP Committee organized a solemn meeting at the Opera and Ballet Theater Hall on November 6 afternoon.

Those present burst out into applause when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other party and state leaders, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of ther party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani; the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, and Vangjel Cerrava; the member of the Central Committee of the party and President of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci; the members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government, entered the hall.

The solemn meeting was declared open by Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Then the Internationale was executed.

Comrade Manush Myftiu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, made the speech on the occasion.

A festive concert was given for those present.

Leaders' Public Appearances Reported

25-31 Oct

AU011507 [Editorial Report] Tirana ATA in English in broadcasts from 25-31 October report the following public appearance of Albanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, chaired a meeting of the permanent foreign affairs commission of the People's Assembly on 30 October (0739 GMT 31 Oct 87).

1-7 Nov

AU072005 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 1-7 November reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, and Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members, attended on 6 November a solemn meeting held in Tirana to commemorate the 70th GOSR anniversary (1900 GMT 6 November).

Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attended on 5 November a meeting held in Durres to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Albania's railroad (1900 GMT 5 November).

Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 6 November a ceremony held in Tirana to commemorate the 40th anniversary of a footwear factory (1900 GMT 6 November).

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly attended on 5 November a meeting of the permanent commission for health and communal affairs of the People's Assembly, which examined the progress made in the campaign to supply piped water to rural areas (1900 GMT 5 November).

Economic Progress Report for 1-7 Nov

AU071954 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-7 November carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District: Over 50 collectives report having fulfilled or overfulfilled their 10-month plans (1900 GMT 5 November);

Gramsh District: The overall industrial plan for the 10-month period was overfulfilled by 1.4 million leks (1900 GMT 6 November);

Librazhd District prefulfilled its overall industrial production plan for the 10-month period 3 days ahead of schedule, with 3 million leks over and above the target (1900 GMT 1 November);

Lushnje District: Fifteen collectives have fulfilled or overfulfilled their 10-month plans (1900 GMT 5 November);

Puke District prefulfilled its 10-month industrial plan 3 days earlier (1900 GMT 3 November).

Zhivkov, Delegation Return From Moscow

AU071934 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA)—A Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, returned from Moscow this evening. It took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation included Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first deputy president of the State Council, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Sofia Marks 70th Anniversary of GOSR

'No Parades and No Portraits'

AU071838 Sofia BTA in English 1629 GMT 7 Nov 87

["Celebrations of 70th October Revolution Anniversary"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA)—Today Bulgaria rendered homage to the first builders of the modern socialist society, to all known and unknown soldiers of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This year the nationwide celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution were unlike those of the previous years—there were no parades and no portraits. But, just like in the previous years, they were inspired by the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

The central boulevards of the capital and the streets of small and large towns and villages are decorated with the national flags of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Today every Bulgarian laid a flower before the numerous monuments to the October Revolution and to the Red Army of 1944. In Sofia wreaths were laid before the Monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Monument to the Red Army. These ceremonies were not only attended by numerous Sofia citizens, but also by party and state leaders.

The numerous open-air concerts and exhibitions also contributed to the festive mood of the city. More than a thousand Soviet specialists working in Sofia celebrated the anniversary with their Bulgarian friends.

Leaders Attend Soviet Reception

AU071948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception today at the Soviet Embassy to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; deputy chairmen of the State Council; secretaries of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee; members of the government; leaders of social organizations and movements, and of artistic and scientific unions; eminent public figures; holders of high Soviet orders; and chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

The reception was held in an exceptionally cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Yordanov Comments

AU061433 Sofia BTA in English 1252 GMT 6 Nov 87

["October Revolution and Culture"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA)—The ideas of the October Revolution unleashed the people's creative energies. A new socialist civilisation started to be constructed. Its essence: education, culture and advancement for all, progress of science and technology, rigorous morality, says an article contributed to the *Narodna Kultura* weekly by Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and minister of culture, science and education.

He discusses the all-pervasive impact of the October Revolution on the world cultural processes and more specifically their influence on Bulgarian culture.

Mr Georgi Yordanov stresses the favourable impact of the revolution's ideas on generations of architects of the Bulgarian national cultural graduation [as received], from the struggle against capitalism and fascism to the present-day golden age of the country's socialist culture. The BCP policy epitomizes Lenin's ideas of the dialectic continuity between the progressive quests of the past and the fruits of contemporary creativity, of the interaction between national and international, of the role of commitment to the people and the adherence to party principles in literature and the arts, the author points out.

Further on in his article he writes: "Contemporary socialism needs not just firm ideological convictions but new technologies, a high level of advancement of science and culture, wide-ranging knowledge and professionalism. The revolution lives on overcoming its own shortcomings and faults only when it is not afraid of criticising itself and of being criticised. The restructuring is a continued struggle for more perfect and attractive socialism, for more democracy and justice. This hard but noble battle is where our historic optimism is rooted."

BCP Daily Notes Albanian Party Anniversary

AU091215 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA)—Under the headline "A Tried Leader of the People" today *Rabotnichesko Delo* publishes a commentary prompted by the 46th anniversary of the Albanian Party of Labor.

Reviewing the penetration of communist ideas in Albania, the commentator notes that after the October Revolution in Russia, in 1924 in Albania there came to power a government lead by the great democrat and patriot Fan Noli, founder of the "Bashkimi" society. His government was the first in the world to establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, but the revolution was crushed down by the local reactionary forces with the assistance of international imperialism, about which Georgi Dimitrov wrote: "... This is a loss of a base of the revolutionary movement on the Balkan Peninsula."

Later the Communist Ali Kelmendi, member of the Comintern, played a decisive role in rallying the Albanian Communists which ended with the foundation of the Albanian Communist Party on November 8, 1941.

The daily of the CC of the BCP is of the opinion that the party of the Albanian Communists proved itself to be a tried leader of the people and a most-loyal defender of its social and national interests in the antifascist struggle. The historic victory of the USSR over Nazism created conditions for the heroic struggle of the Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party to be crowned with success which led to the foundation of a new People's Democratic Albania.

At its Ninth Congress the Albanian Party of Labor noted the upgrade development of economic exchange between Bulgaria and Albania and expressed the wish to normalize the bilateral interstate relations on a mutually advantageous basis. This striving is received with satisfaction in this country which has always declared itself for promoting its relations with Albania. The fruitfulness and the mutual interest in this promotion are spelled by the traditional friendly relations between the two fraternal peoples and the positive traditions in mutually advantageous cooperation in the building of socialism, *Rabotnichesko Delo* writes by way of conclusion.

Mladenov's Visit to Switzerland Ends

AU061949 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 6 (BTA)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, returned this evening from Switzerland. He was there at the invitation of Mr Pierre Aubert, federal minister of foreign affairs.

Today, in Zurich a working meeting was held between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Alfred Gilgen, chairman of the cantonal government of Zurich, and other canton leaders. During the talks the hosts briefed the Bulgarian foreign minister on the structure, mechanisms and specificity of canton self-government.

Later on the talks continued with the participation of representatives of the business circles in Zurich. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Kozloduy Nuclear Reactor Begins Startup

AU061513 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Nov 87 p 1

[Report: "Kozloduy Nuclear Electric Power Plant: The 1000-Megawatt Reactor is Already Entering Service!"]

[Text] Vratsa, 4 November (from our own correspondent)—Today, work started on the most important and responsible operations for the physical startup of the 1000-megawatt reactor, the first one built in a socialist country outside the borders of the USSR.

The workers of "B" shift, led by Eng Yordan Konstantinov, with duty engineer Ivan Rupelski, carried the greatest responsibility, and accordingly experienced the greatest joy. Together with specialists from the Kurchatov Scientific Institute, they are monitoring and keeping watch on the processes for initiating the chain reaction inside the reactor. There was no slackening during the other shifts either. Throughout the day and during the evening hours, the most eminent nuclear-power scientists, together with Eng Georgi Dichev, chairman of the Atomic Power Industry Economic Trust and hero of socialist labor, remained continuously in the operating halls and near the control panels and apparatus. The processes are continuing normally, and complex experiments are being carried out. Within the next few hours, the reactor is expected to reach the level of a controlled reaction, and then the long-awaited physical startup will begin.

"Now we are on the verge of attaining the great goal," Ivan Ivanov, the technologist of the No 5 unit, told us. "After the experimental performance characteristics have been determined in the active zone and the reactor's service capability has been proven, then the first electric power can be produced."

"The radiation monitoring of the 1000-megawatt reactor is more safe and reliable than the systems in operation at the moment," we were told by Eng Nikolay Todorov, the department's chief nuclear safety and radiation measurement officer. "A power unit from a new generation of reactors is coming into operation, equipped with fully automated and integrated control and protection apparatus. It includes three completely independent safety systems."

On the bank of the Danube near Kozloduy, a vast amount of work is being carried out during these November days and nights in order that the new light of our country's fifth nuclear sun should start to burn.

Building of Belene Nuclear Reactor Starts

AU061607 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Belene Nuclear Power Plant, Lovech Oblast, 3 November—The installation workers, builders, and specialists of the largest construction project of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, which is being designed and equipped mainly by the USSR, worthily marked the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Almost simultaneously with the physical startup of the No 5 reactor at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, a start was made here today on laying concrete for the bed of the Belene Nuclear Power Plant's No 1 reactor.

The document for starting the concreting work was signed by representatives of the Soviet patent rights inspectorate, Energostroymontazh, and the Nuclear Power Industry Investment Enterprise.

Leaders' Public Appearances 31 Oct-7 Nov

AU072116 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency during the monitoring period from 1 through 7 November report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, departed from Sofia for Moscow on 1 November at the head of a delegation to the October Revolution celebrations. Also in the delegation were Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stanishev. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 2 Nov p 1). The delegation returned to Sofia from Moscow on 7 November (Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 7 Nov).

The following leaders attended an October Revolution reception in the Soviet Embassy in Sofia on the evening of 7 November: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, delivered a speech in Moscow on 2 November at the ceremonial Kremlin meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution (Sofia BTA in English 1416 GMT 2 Nov). He also made a speech in Moscow on 4 November at the meeting of party delegations taking part in the Moscow October Revolution celebrations (Moscow Radio in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Nov). On 6 November Zhivkov visited the permanent national economic exhibition in Moscow, as well as the Bulgarian industry center (Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 6 Nov) (Sofia BTA in English 2009 GMT 6 Nov).

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a 2-day visit to Minsk, returning from there to Moscow on 5 November (Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 5 Nov) (Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 5 Nov).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the opening of new hospital facilities in the town of Shumen (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Nov).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a Colombian Liberal Party delegation in Sofia on 3 November (Sofia BTA in English 2038 GMT 3 Nov). In Sofia on 5 November Balev received, Nadim Abdoul Samad, a leader of the Lebanese Communist Party (Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 6 Nov).

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended an accountability-election meeting in Veliko Turnovo on 5 November of the city's party organization (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov).

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Front National Council, left Sofia for Yugoslavia on 3 November at the head of a Fatherland Front delegation (Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 3 Nov). He returned to Sofia from the SFRY on 6 November (Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 6 Oct).

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, departed from Sofia on the morning of 5 November on a visit to Switzerland (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 5 Nov). He held talks with the Swiss federal foreign minister Pierre Aubert on 5 November (Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov). Mladenov returned to Sofia from Switzerland on 6 November (Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 6 Nov).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a Sofia City People's Council Meeting on the city's ecological problems held in Sofia on 30 October (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 31 Oct p 6). On 5 November Todorov attended an accountability-election meeting in Vratsa of the city's party organization (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Nov).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, arrived in Moscow on 1 November to take part in the October Revolution anniversary celebrations (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 2 Nov p 1).

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a delegation of Soviet friendship societies on 4 November (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Nov).

Economic Report for 4 Oct to 7 Nov

AU071913 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 4 October through 7 November carry the following economic performance reports (time and date of each newscast is given in parentheses):

Plant news:

Burgas Metallurgical Enterprise;

"The managers of the newly constructed mill" attached to the enterprise are preparing to commission the first processing line. Testing of all the roll mill stands in the line has been completed. (1000 GMT 5 Nov)

Dimitrovgrad Technological Chemical Combine;

As part of the general reconstruction of the combine, a new nitric acid production department was brought into service on 3 November. (1830 GMT 7 Nov)

BRIEFS

New Enterprises With USSR

Sofia, November 6 (BTA)—An agreement was signed here on the setting up of a Soviet-Bulgarian corporation, "Novokramatorsk Mechanical Engineering Works-Heavy Mechanical Engineering Combine Radomir." The new joint enterprise will produce specialized machines for casting metal components, crusher mills and equipment for the power generation industry, as well as presses. A Bulgaro-Soviet joint enterprise was set up by the Burgas-based factory "Ropotamo" and a tailoring works in Sochi. The new enterprise will be conducting joint trade ventures and sharing of experience. The Soviet enterprise will be sending to Bulgaria cotton fabrics, and the Ropotamo factory will be supplying its counterpart with ready clothes. [Text] *[Sofia BTA in English 1303 GMT 6 Nov 87]*

Leaders Attend GOSR Commemoration

LD061348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The CSSR supreme party and state representatives, the representatives of the legislative corps, bodies, political parties, and organizations of the National Front, the CSSR People's Army, and other establishments paid homage today on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution to the immortal memory of the heroic liberators of our homeland. Members of the Socialist Youth Union and Czechoslovak pioneers mounted an honor guard at the last resting place of the Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives for the freedom of our peoples. Units of the CSSR People's Army and the Soviet army with a combat banner stood to pay tribute to the victims of the liberation struggle.

A wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly, and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, to the accompaniment of the march of fallen revolutionaries and military honors, was laid at the monument of the Soviet Soldiers by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; by candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jan Tojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; by secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat: Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Zavadil; and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council, the Central Committee of the Czech National Front, the Command of the CSSR People's Army, the Ministry of Interior, the people's militia corps, representatives of the party and state bodies, the public organizations of the City of Prague, and the Central Bohemian Region also paid homage to the heroes of World War II.

The staff of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, led by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; the command of the Central Group of the Soviet Armed Forces in Czechoslovakia; delegations of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-CSSR Friendship Society, led by Aleksandr Zhuganov, paid homage to the fallen members of the famous Soviet Army by laying wreaths.

Following the CSSR and Soviet National Anthems, the CSSR supreme party and state representatives and the representatives of individual delegations laid wreaths at the grave of Czech and Slovak members of the Red Army. The solemn act at the Olsany cemetery concluded with the Internationale.

Husak Speech at Prague GOSR Meeting

LD061625 Prague Television Service in Czech 1300 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at joint festive meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR National Front Central Committee, CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium, and CSSR Government, in Prague Castle to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We have gathered at today's festive meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, and the government of the CSSR in order to mark with respect the significant 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This, the most important historic event of our century, has influenced historical development to a decisive degree. It began the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. It opened up a road to the creation of a new society founded on social justice and without class and national oppression. With feelings of admiration, we recall the glorious road of struggles and work of the heroic Soviet people. Under the leadership of the Leninist Party, they defended the revolution in enormously difficult conditions, overcame the bitter legacy of czarist Russia, launched a challenging plan of socialist construction, and carried out profound social transformation. They achieved a brilliant victory in the Great Patriotic War and made a decisive contribution to saving mankind from fascist barbarism.

Through the heroic work during the period of postwar renewal and construction, they transformed the Soviet Union into a mighty socialist power, possessing extrensive economic, scientific, technological, and cultural potential. For the first time in history, they put socialist ideals into practice.

The land of the Soviets guarantees extensive democratic rights and social gains to broad strata of working people, equality and fraternal cooperation of nations and nationalities. It has opened up a real humanistic path toward a happy life and future for the working man. It has become a hope and an encouraging example and support for the exploited and oppressed in the struggle for their rights.

The celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October during the past days in Moscow, which took place with leading representatives of progressive and democratic forces from around the world, became a convincing testimony that the ideas of Great October are having

a growing influence on the destiny of mankind and on the struggle for peace and progress. They showed that the immortal legacy of October lives today in the challenging plans and innovative deeds of the Soviet people, their courageous search for more effective ways of developing Soviet society, and in the energetic struggle against all that impedes faster progress. The legacy of October is being developed in the policy on which the Soviet Communists and Soviet people embarked upon after the April session of the CPSU Central Committee in 1965 [as heard]. The program for accelerating social and economic development and revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society, worked out by the 27th congress and set in concrete by the January and June sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, constitutes a creative application of the great ideas of Lenin, the genius, in the current revolutionary epoch.

The CPSU is honorably fulfilling its historic task by setting out this program and consistently struggling to fulfill it.

The speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the October anniversary, gave a three-dimensional picture of the heroic revolutionary work of the Soviet people. He explained, in a deeply convincing way, the revolutionary role of Lenin's party, which was able to solve the pioneering tasks, face immense difficulties, forge new paths of development, overcome the errors and faults which arose, and lead the Soviet people to further victory, with unbreakable energy and determination. He emphasized highly on the role of the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the great theoretical Leninist legacy, and the importance of its creative implementation for the further development of Soviet society.

Restructuring, Comrade Gorbachev said, and I quote—means to give socialism the most modern forms that correspond to the conditions and needs of the scientific and technical revolution and the intellectual progress of Soviet society—end quote. He also said that its goal is, I quote—both theoretically and in practice to fully renew the Leninist concept of socialism in which the working man with his ideals and interests, humanist values in economics, social and political relations and culture, have an irrevocable priority—end quote. Czechoslovak communists and all our people warmly welcome and fully support the program of revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society. In it, they see a source of stimuli and experiences for solving our present tasks. It fills us with deep satisfaction that in fulfilling the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ congress our cooperation is continuing to deepen, strengthen, and rise to a higher level. Full unity of views prevails among our fraternal parties on all decisive questions. We are firmly determined to constantly develop our mutual relations along all lines and in all areas, and with new tasks to continue to enrich them and the great and glorious tradition of CSSR-Soviet friendship and alliance. [applause]

I am convinced that we spoke on behalf of all our people when we stated at the festive gathering in the Kremlin in honor of the October Revolution anniversary, and I quote—the fraternity and the friendship with the Soviet Union is sacred for us and is treasured as the most worthy value. [applause]

On his return from the land of the Soviets in 1920, prominent Czechoslovak revolutionary Bohumir Smeral, said—I quote—What is happening in Russia is honest, sensible, necessary, and unconquerable. So many years ago he could see the future. These words express in a true way the impressions with which our delegation returned from Moscow yesterday.

Everything has been made public and you could read a lot too, including the words spoken during the meeting with Comrade Gorbachev. It has been said correctly that it was friendly, comradely, and in a good atmosphere. He likes to recall his visit to the CSSR with the deep impression of the welcome he received from the CSSR people—in Prague, in Bratislava and everywhere he went. This does not occur as a rule, and it does not happen like this everywhere. In addition, it is possible to say that he is truly moved by the welcome he got here.

We spoke, of course, about the tasks, and I reported to him about what we are doing and what we are going to do and what we are preparing now before the Central Committee plenum and in the longer range term. Comrade Gorbachev said that he is convinced that the CSSR people would fulfill these tasks. They are an educated, qualified, and politically advanced people, and therefore, in his opinion, this economic change and the change in the whole of society will turn out well (?and that he has) trust in our people and our leadership.

Because he knew that we were to return, or at least the major part of the delegation, to Prague, to this gathering, he asked me to convey to this gathering and through it to all Czechoslovak people, both communists and noncommunists, most cordial greetings and wishes for many successes in the complex work that we are beginning and also for much satisfaction in life. So I am conveying this wish. [applause]

This cordial attitude reflects a natural attitude to the whole of our country in the most varied areas, as I had a chance to experience over these days. After all, the comrades and many other representatives praised this. This is a very valuable contribution to how positively Czechoslovakia, its policy, and the work of its people are valued.

Comrades, today we are once again conscious of the very deep ties with which the struggle of Czechs and Slovaks for national and social liberation is linked with Great October, with the struggle of the Soviet people. The creation of an independent Czechoslovak state in October 1917, after hundreds of years of foreign repression, was already deeply influenced by the revolutionary wave

stimulated by the October Revolution. The principle of self-determination of nations that Great October proclaimed was a massive impulse for the struggle of Czechs and Slovaks for national liberty. State independence, for the first time in our modern history, enabled the coexistence of our nations in a joint state. It created more favorable conditions for their national development, for the development of the struggle of the working class and the workers for social and political rights. Our socialist society, as heir and perpetuator of all progressive traditions of our people, will recall in this spirit the 70th anniversary next year of this significant historic turning point in the life of our nations.

The victorious proletarian revolution also significantly influenced our workers movement. The absolute majority of those belonging to socialist democracy came to the conclusion from the great class struggles of the postwar years, to follow the example of October. With the founding of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1921, a revolutionary force that took upon itself the tasks to wage a consistent struggle for the rights of the workers, for the overthrow of capitalism, entered the political stage in our country. It became wiser, learned the teachings of Lenin and gained growing influence in its everyday struggles. The experiences of Lenin's party were an irreplaceable help for it.

The Soviet Union was a decisive support for our people in the struggle for the defense of the republic and democracy against the fascist threat. Today we remember with gratitude the thousands of communists, democrats, and patriots who selflessly worked for the friendship of our people with the first country of socialism even during the time when the bourgeois regime was not very pleased to see it happening. During the difficult hours of Munich and during the years of the Nazi yoke, our people were convinced of the deep link between securing the liberty and state independence of our nations and the historic task of the Soviet Union. It was the victorious Soviet Army that brought them freedom. It ended its victorious march in our capital city, Prague, in the unforgettable May of 1945. The memory of the great sacrifices that the nations of the Soviet Union made for our liberation will always live on in the minds and hearts of our nations. [applause]

The defeat of the Nazis enabled the renewal of our national liberty and state independence. A path opened up for our people toward a more just system of society. During those political and social struggles for the solving of fundamental social, economic, and other questions, for the fulfillment of the Kosice government program, communists gradually gained the support of the majority of the people. The workers of February 1948 finally decided once and for all which direction the development in our country would take. The victory of the people confirmed the viability and strength of the ideas of Leninism creatively implemented in our conditions by the Communist Party under the leadership of Klement Gottwald. The creative energy of the people's masses stimulated by the wish to realise the socialist idea was the source of significant successes in putting into effect the general line of the building of socialism.

We achieved a dynamic development of industry and put farming on a cooperative basis. Areas of poverty were eliminated throughout the country. Differences rooted in the past history between individual regions of the state and between Slovakia and the Czech part of our state, as well as within the individual lands, were overcome. The development of the economy became the basis for raising the living standards of the widest strata of the working people. This is borne out by the growth of private and social consumption, extensive housing construction, advancements in education and in making the fruits of culture accessible to the broadest groups of the working people.

We are rightly proud of these successes. They demonstrate the strength of socialism, which has brought new status to the working man, providing him with certainties and perspectives that are unthinkable under capitalism.

The celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October have become an example of the principled approach of the Soviet communists to the assessment of the past as a source of lessons both for the present and the future. The tumultuous social movement, when socialist transformations were carried out, was accompanied also in our country by certain mistakes and errors of a subjective nature, tendencies to run ahead of the development, manifestations of the cult of personality and even of unlawfulness as it is generally known. The CPCZ gradually overcame these phenomena. Inconsistency and mistakes however led to a crisis beginning to grow in society in the course of the sixties. The endeavors of those forces within the party, which wanted to counter it actively, found their expression at the meeting of the party's Central Committee in January of 1968. Its results opened up the possibility to tackle the needs as they ripened, improve the management of society and the economy. However, because of the weakness of the then party leadership and the influence of the rightwing and antisocialist forces, the crisis, on the contrary, deepened further and the foundations of the socialist system came under threat.

Life has confirmed that during periods when we succeeded in applying Leninism creatively, leaning on the energy and activity of the masses and on the principles of internationalism, we achieved successes. Retreat from these principles had to be paid for dearly.

The political defeat of the rightwing and antisocialist forces made possible a political and economic consolidation of society. The 14th CPCZ Congress began a new stage in its development. Serious political and economic problems of the past years had begun to be tackled and so were new tasks as they grew. The federative system has strengthened the fraternal alliance of our nations and nationalities and the unity of our state. Our cooperation

with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries entered into a new stage. People's confidence in the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front was restored.

Despite the ever more complicated external economic conditions, prerequisites were created for the growth of the economy that enabled living standards to grow and to improve it in terms of quality. Because of the work done, Czechoslovakia is today a politically solid, economically, socially and culturally advanced socialist state with a good position in the world.

Comrades, new tasks and needs, the tempestuous progress of the scientific-technological revolution place much higher requirements and demands on our activities. However, these requirements are not always being met satisfactorily. It is necessary to strive for faster rates of progress and better results, in particular in the key spheres, such as implementing scientific-technological progress, the entire progress of intensification and improving the structure of the national economy. Our party refers critically to these and other shortcomings, striving to overcome them. It is with ever greater urgency, however, that it transpires that the current methods of management and work cannot safeguard the fulfillment of the increasingly demanding tasks.

The question of the principled restructuring of the entire management is emerging with pressing urgency. The USSR and the other socialist countries have embarked on the same or a similar path. We counted on these new conditions at the 17th CPCZ Congress when working out the program of social and economic development and social restructuring, which was subsequently worked out by the fourth and fifth session of the party's Central Committee. The essence is to better use the creative potential of socialism, energy and initiative of the people, to markedly increase the efficiency of economy. That is the prerequisite for the fulfillment of our main aim—further increase of the standard of living. We set it as our task to better develop our science and technology, to give an impetus to, to stimulate, to safeguard the substantial interest in high quality work, to strengthen social justice in the new sense of the word, according to merit. We understand restructuring of the economic mechanism in its inseparable unity with expanding the participation of people in management, with deepening socialist democracy and the development of financial autonomy. We want to create conditions so that working people in their enterprises, citizens in their towns and villages, can behave as true managers. Their participation in decision-making and management, expanding the level of information and verification of the public is the irreplaceable prerequisite for the development of social initiative, for efficient elimination of shortcomings and progress in general. What we are concerned about is that we should fully use the existing forms of socialist democracy and, at the same time, develop other forms of deepening socialist democracy. This is so that the role of the National Front as the base of our political system might grow, not only formally, but in everyday work.

The changes that we are beginning to implement are aimed at strengthening socialism even more in our homeland to make it even more attractive, at increasing the material and cultural standards and conscience of the people. The tasks that we set for ourselves stem from the objective necessity for further development of our present society, from the standards already achieved and from the aims that we set for ourselves. This requires more advanced and more efficient forms and methods in fulfilling the historical mission of socialism. It is in tackling the requirements of life itself that we see the continuity of our struggle to develop the revolutionary traditions of the struggles and work of the past generations, the creative implementation of the heritage of Great October to the present day, our contribution toward the joint effort to develop socialism.

The implementation of these complex, but necessary long-range and urgent tasks will inevitably be connected with searching for and with mastering new paths and sometimes even with correcting individual steps. It will demand intensive political, organizational and educational work so that people will understand the essence of adopted measures and will actively contribute to their implementation too. This cannot be done without a struggle against displays of self-indulgence and traditional habits, which negatively influence the understanding and solution of the new requirements in developing the economy and in the changes or the attempts to change its management. The Central Committee will deal with the specific working out of further proceedings at its next session in December this year. The Communist Party, on whose initiative profound changes in our society are being implemented, is fulfilling its role and its responsibility toward our people through the struggle for their realization.

Comrades, the radical changes that occurred in the world over the last 70 years are convincing evidence of the profound and lasting influence of the October Revolution on international affairs and on the struggle of peoples for freedom and progress. Nowadays, socialism is developing as the world system. The socialist community aims its efforts at more effective ways toward deepening mutual cooperation, toward implementing new forms of international integration and toward developing a common strategy in mastering scientific and technical development. Czechoslovakia fully supports this effort and contributes to it. In it we see the necessary condition for the fulfillment of our demanding objectives and intentions. The main attention of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the international field is nowadays focused on the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, to maintain peace, to disarm, and to improve relations among peoples and states. The bequest of the Leninist Decree on Peace of 1917, which in the October days already expressed the fundamental directions of the foreign policy of socialism, is finding its perpetuation in this struggle. The peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries represent the manifestation of their high

responsibility, the expression of a new thinking, and the deeply humanitarian essence of socialism. Our country, Socialist Czechoslovakia identifies itself fully with this policy and actively contributes to its implementation.

Certain new aspects promise better things. The evidence of this is mainly the accord between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, which will be signed at the Soviet-U.S. summit in December this year. The Czechoslovak public sincerely welcomes this development and voices the hope that this first concrete step in the field of disarmament will pave the way toward further accords.

At the same time we are aware that a number of burning problems and risks continue to exist, including, in particular, the continuing arms race and the existence of dangerous hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world. Because of this it is vital to increase the struggle to strengthen peace and disarmament, to strive to start a new stage of international detente. The significant meeting of representatives of communist and workers', socialist, social democratic, national revolutionary, liberation, and other democratic parties and movements from all the world in the last few days in Moscow showed convincingly how will and effort is growing in the world for the fateful questions of peace and other global problems of humanity to be solved on the basis of wide cooperation and in harmony with the requirements of the day. It was a great meeting.

In this connection, Comrade Gorbachev said, and I quote: Today we can no longer evaluate world development simply from the viewpoint of a struggle between two oposing social systems. The dialectic of this development represents unity, confrontation, competition, and the joint action of many factors. It is precisely this joint action of various societies that is a test for every one of them. This naturally does not mean some sort of linking them with convergence. We do not in the least give up the true values of socialism. On the contrary, we will be enriching them and ridding ourselves of everything that used to deform the humanist meaning of our leadership. We are certainly not interested in becoming a favorite of the "class enemy" in inverted commas; we do not need this. We are convinced that life will force him to look to reality and become aware that we are all in one boat and that we must behave in order to ensure that it does not tip over. End quote of Comrade Gorbachev.

Comrades, from our gathering we send warm comradely greetings to the fraternal Soviet people, to the CPSU, to its Leninist Central Committee. [applause]

We congratulate them with all our heart on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on their historic successes in the work of the building of socialism. We wish them to achieve new victories in the revolutionary struggle to accelerate development and restructure Soviet society, in developing the legacy of Great October. [applause]

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause] Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live our faithful friend and ally, the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. [applause] Long live the Czechoslovak SR, long live the CPCZ, long live socialism and peace. [applause]

Leaders Send Greetings to USSR Leaders

LD061945 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 6 (CTK)—The Great October Socialist Revolution "started the liquidation of the centuries-old domination of private ownership of production means, installed an era of free labour and paved the path to national and social liberation", leading Czechoslovak officials said today in a telegram to their Soviet counterparts congratulating them on the national day of their country, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The telegram was sent by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The telegram said that the revolution was also a milestone of utmost significance in the development of international relations. The continuity of the October peace policy as well as the innovation of the communist theory and practice in world affairs were expressed in the peace program of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. The bequest of Great October is being further developed at this time when the Soviet Union has begun carrying out revolutionary restructuring in all spheres of life under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party.

The telegram of congratulations went on to say that the origin of the independent Czechoslovak state was also linked to the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Firm alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union guarantee the security and independence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the further successful construction of socialist society in our homeland."

"Czechoslovak Communists, too, regard the Soviet program of restructuring as an inspiring example and encouragement in the solution of the present exacting and really revolutionary tasks aimed at further improvement of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia."

Czechoslovakia has scored great successes in the construction of socialism and the life of its people has changed "this was possible only thanks to the allround internationalist cooperation with and assistance from the Soviet Union [punctuation as received]. In our effort to raise our socialist society to a qualitatively higher level we shall continue, in harmony with the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, relying on close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular," Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal said in their telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Honecker Arrives Home; Met by Sindermann

LD071953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN)—The state and party delegation attending the celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today returned to Berlin from Moscow.

Present to greet the delegation at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport were: Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Republic; Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenter Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Schabowski, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Guenter Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; and CDU Deputy Chairman Max Sefrin. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, was also present.

Sindermann Speaks at GOSR Ceremony

DW061640 East Berlin Television Service in German 1503 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Politburo member and People's Chamber president, at a ceremony in the German State Opera in Berlin, marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed Soviet friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps: Our first word on this festive ceremony on the occasion of the 70th GOSR anniversary is addressed to the Bolshevik party, the CPSU. [applause]

Headed by Vladimir Ilich, this party performed the greatest work of world history by depriving in a grandiose revolutionary change the class of oppressors and exploiters for the first time in history of their power, setting up the free society of a workers' and farmers' power. Comrade Erich Honecker spoke for all of us when he said at the festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the 70th GOSR anniversary: The first victorious proletarian revolution basically changed the course of world history. The elimination of the power of capitalists and estate owners and the establishment of the workers' and farmers' power permitted for the first time in the history of mankind on one sixth of the globe the step from oppression to freedom.

Scientific socialism proved that the current history of mankind was a history of class struggles where the oppressors and the oppressed faced each other in irreconcilable antagonism. It had also proved that the rule of the bourgeoise would not last long because it had forged the weapons of its decline, and it had created the men to use these weapons—the modern workers, the proletarians. No other party than the Bolshevik Party had considered the realizations of scientific socialism so much as an impetus for revolutionary action and exploited them accordingly. No other leader of the workers' movement than Lenin had so persistently, strongly, and passionately applied scientific socialism to the conditions of the time, forming a vanguard of the class that was to be able to end the history of exploitation in a revolution, and to begin the history of a human and just society.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels made a final end to the fairy tale about the ghost of communism haunting Europe by the foundation and the manifest of the Communist Party, and they outlined to the whole world the ideology, the aims, and goals of the party. Lenin created with the Bolshevik Party, in accordance to the principles of the Communist manifest, the party that was to unhinge the world of capital.

When there were doubters who, in light of the great volume of the tasks regarding such a gigantic revolution, asked what forces might be able to lead and organize the process—then Lenin stated that such a force exists, it is the party. Thus, the biggest event of world history, which from then on was to dominate the whole century, was no wonder, no superhuman force, and no accident of history. It was the work of a party that, as the leading class, was to achieve the work with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Therefore, we greet that party which has never stopped advocating the holy sake of the revolution. [applause]

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev last month said before a group of representatives of the French public—the Soviet Union has become what it is today just because of the revolution and by our selecting socialism. It is a modern state with giant achievements. It is a society that has a vast political, intellectual, economic, and natural potential.

Let us add—a society that achieved greater things during 70 years than former societal systems did during centuries will never cease to work creatively and to solve new problems by the revolutionary way of Lenin. These days, Red October's revolutionary swing requires new dimensions, which is proven by the 27th party congress decisions. They are implemented by all the people with such great commitment and attract attention all over the world. When we speak of the Red October, then we begin

to think of the work that the state of the revolution did in Smolnyi. That former place of Czarist reaction became a place where the boldest thoughts matured—which were ever thought during any revolutionary event. It was there where the messengers came with reports on battles, on defeats, and desperate cries for help. It was there where the revolution's heart beat. It was there where the traces got together, which had been made by the brave during those days' events. Most of all, it was there where, from thousands of reports, the certainty of the victory grew stronger—the victory by those who were toiling and moiling at the war's frontlines, the victory by those who were kicked by Czarist officer's boots, the victory by the farmers wearing bast shoes over the masteres who wore the boots of arrogance. It was there where the orders were given which led to the victory of the revolution. It was from Smolnyi that Red October's report of victory was proclaimed to the peoples on earth.

When we speak of the Red October, then we time and again hear the shots of the *Aurora* and the hurray by the red sailors, no matter that time is passing on. In Petrograd and all over Russia those oppressed and enslaved revolted against their exploiters—who had refused them the right to be human beings. The workers forgot to apply the strategy and tactics of just waiting for a revolt. They proved their worth in the fire of the civil war and learned the art of leading a state. Farmers turned to commanders. What a revolutionary surging of ideas and deeds, turning the low down ways of the Czarist reaction to the superior of people's rule. The assault on the Winter Palais, with the result of chasing away the government that was the enemy of the people, made the whole world sit up and take notice. Some people were seized with fright, others were overcome with joy. Bourgeoisie was unable to keep away the events from the peoples even though they tried it by distorting the facts, because the events had such an elementary power that the world trembled. It was like the outburst of a volcano that, with its tremors, spread the words of the French Revolution over the earth—peace for the huts, war to the palaces. Those from the huts raised their heads, those in the palaces contemplated revenge.

Whenever there is a revolution, there are not only fervent followers, there are always fierce enemies. When one speaks of the volume of a revolution and its influence on what is going on the world, then it must be measured against whether it has taken into account all the humanistic thoughts, all the dreams of a better world, and mankind's longing for peace and happiness. Red October rose from war's misery and fright—a war that was not a war betwen peoples. It was the masters of the bourgeois world who were quarreling for their predominance. The simple people got the weapons in their hand and went to war—not for their interests. At the Russian-German frontline, death war ran around as the war went on. Hunger grew stronger than inappropriate patriotism. The cure at a spa for the German general turned into a bloodbath for the soldiers. The victory from the Tannenberg battle turned to the defeat for the imperial and the Czarist military commanders. Soldiers heeded less and less of their superiors' orders—instead, they followed their hearts. Simple soldiers allied with one another in the trenches, using the word peace. Each of them in his tongue, but everybody with the same hope and longing.

The masters were not willing to notice that terrible word. But the Red October staff formulated it to a program, the first decree by the just founded Soviet power. Seventy years ago the message was spread around the earth. The workers' and peasants' government which had been created by the 24-25 October revolution and that was based on the Soviet deputies which were workers, soldiers, and farmers makes the following proposal to all people waging war and to their governments—resume direct negotiations over a just, democratic peace. The Soviet power, with its decree on peace, turned to the exhausted, tormented, and tortured classes of workers and working people of all countries that were waging war. Their longing for peace was the strongest force to end the war. At the same time, the Soviets turned to all governments—to make them agree on a peace without annexation, without contributions, that means a policy of cooperation. The decree on peace alone characterizes the October Revolution as a revolution in favor of the essential interests of the people. Red October implied all thoughts and hopes of mankind for a better world, from which it generated the confidence toward the future. How many times had great persons of the world dreamed of a better world and fought for it. There were the utopians, one of their most excellent representatives was the English philosopher Thomas More, who in his book *Utopia* as early as in the 16th century drafted the picture of a better society, a society in which man must not become man's enemy. Even though his thought was not based on his time's objective circumstances, he had drafted a utopia in which all who thought in favor of man's benefit cast a light on the dark of his time's society—light that never again was to get out.

How powerfully did the French revolution shake the old feudal system. With its slogans about liberty, equality, and fraternity it expressed the will of the people living in an oppressed situation, who were deprived the right of equality by the wealthy classes, and who longed for fraternity between the people and the nations. Nothing has characterized the life in France and the way of thinking of the European people in the past century so much as the French revolution. In the days of the French commune and with its actions the enormous attempt was made to implement the ideas of the great revolution. With the destruction of the bourgeois state apparatus and the creation of communes as state power organs the idea of liberty was to gain power.

German and French reaction attacked the French communes with sword and fire. They shot the upright defenders of justice and they put the flames of the revolution out with blood. However, the Red October absorbed all ideals. In establishing the Soviets it had taken over some of the experience the French brothers

had made in the communes, demonstraing to be the true heir of a great ideal. The advantage of the Red October with regard to all revolutionaries and humanitarians in the current class struggles was the Marxist idea of expropriating the expropriators, the formula of expropriating oppression that held all the power through the possession of production means in order to hold everything down that the people were hoping for and dreaming of, and in order to deprive man of human dignity. Their drug, called profit, permitted them repeatedly to trample down everything that wanted to rise.

The GOSR destroyed through the creation of the Soviets not only the state power apparatus. It turned production means into common property, thus freeing the workers from the slavery of selling their labor to the master of the production means. Thus all utopias became reality and all great ideas of enlightenment were implemented. Thus man was given his just place in the society, and the poet could say for the first time: Man, how proudly that sounds.

One of the greatest achievements of the revolution was the liberation of the farmers in Russia, the czarist agrarian country. Stepan Razin, the leader of 17th century cossack and peasants' revolt, had become the national hero of the farmers because he wanted to eliminate the feudal rule. Songs and stories dealt with his deeds and his personality. He was a beam of light shining in the huts of the farmers. But the feudal masters were cruel and unmerciful. In 1671 Stepan Razin was publicly executed in Moscow to cure the people once and for all of the idea of justice.

In the epoch of feudalism the farmers were revolting in England and France. They did so also in Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries. Poor Konrad demanded the lifting of serfdom and the abolition of compulsory labor. Thomas Muenzer, the spiritual leader of the German peasants' war, demanded the return of the stolen common land, and he set up peasant armies because the feudal masters rejected the demands of the peasants with the sword. The peasants were beaten, but the hope for justice never disappeared. They believed in a higher justice that does not permit oppression of the good by the bad.

Their hope that their grandchildren would be better off was fulfilled through the Red October. The chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Vladimir Ulyanov-Lenin, announced the decree about the land. Point 1 of the decree says: The property of estate owners regarding their land will be immediately lifted without restitution. Here Poor Konrad became the master of his land. The Buntschuh organization received authority over feudal property. And the blood of Stenka Razin became the red banner of the liberated farmers.

Every revolutionary uprising was met with the fierce resistance of the reaction. The leaders of the farmers were hung, the commune members shot. Whenever the power of the reaction was attacked, it used the most brutal means of revenge. How great must the revenge of czarist reaction and of world imperialism be against a revolution that created a completely new power situation, thus attacking the sacred principles of imperialism. The greatness of the Red October could also be measured by these standards. It activated not only the reaction of the White Guards but of all imperialist armies to try to give a fatal blow to Soviet Russia.

The German troops did not succeed to kill the revolution. Therefore, the imperialists of the Entente raided the troubled and starving country of the revolution, out of fear that the bacillus of Red October could infect the workers class in their countries.

In March 1918, British, French, and U.S. troops occupied the Murmansk region; Japanese interventionists invaded the Russian territory near Vladivostok. In violation of the Brest peace treaty, German troops advanced in the Baltic countries, in Belorussia, and in the Ukraine. British troops occupied Baku and part of Turkestan. Military commanders who were enemies yesterday infamously turned into accomplices for the purpose of smashing the Russian revolution. All the bourgeois politicians who had viewed the class struggle as an invention by Marx allied to fight a class battle against the Russian worker-peasant power. It is known that reaction was not victorious.

It should be stated, however, that the revolution was born in immeasurable pain. How strong was Lenin's party which had led the people to assault the old world, smashed all attacks by internationl reaction, and started the gigantic work of building a new society! In view of those heroic deeds which brought about the collapse of the old world and initiated the transformation of mankind from capitalism to socialism, the anti-Soviet attacks by the enemies of progress are pitiable indeed.

The defamation of the Russian workers and peasants has always been malicious. The Russian revolutionaries led by the Bolshevik party had qualities that reaction did not and could not have —steadfastness, courage, and the intention to be victorious, grown out of man's most valuable asset: self-sacrifice for the sake of life.

What a strenuous and self-sacrificing road Soviet Russia's workers and peasants led by Lenin's party and to follow during the hard years of industrialization and collectivization, so as to extinguish the legacy of the czar's regime for good and set up the first socialist state of free nations and peoples on our globe! A heroic deed of historic dimension and significance, said Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU General Secretary, in his speech on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is known what other heroic deeds were necessary to raise the Soviet Union to the present level of the most modern countries on this earth. The Hitlerite fascists

experienced the Soviet people's qualities in the battles of Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad, but in particular in the victorious battle of Berlin. Those who had intended to chain Soviet power on the Urals were hiding in the Chancellery of the Reich.

What sacrifices the country of Red October had to make to smash the fascist gang! All honest men bow to the Soviet people's deeds deeply moved—the Soviet people who had to suffer so much because in Red October they had ventured to follow the road toward socialism. [applause]

Seventy years have passed since Red October. But how much the world has changed in those 7 decades! The revolution in a country of socio-economic backwardness and political despotism has led to a world revolutionary process that has liberated peoples, flooded the shores of colonial suppression, encouraged national liberation movements, and in many countries forced the rulers to take their hands off the people's throats. Red October has an immeasurable intellectual and political appeal covering all of the globe, as was never the case with any other revolutionary movement preceding it.

The enemies of the Russian revolution talked and still talk about Russian despotic rule. The force that emanated from Red October was the theory of scientific socialism which caught up the masses on all continents and thus became the force of ideas, a material force. No force other than the force of ideas helped create in the course of a relatively short period of history such revolutionary movements sweeping across the continents and changing the face of our planet.

Those ideas embodied mankind's elementary right to live—a humane life, a life without wars and material need—the human right that workers in all countries have praised in their song, the Internationale: the Internationale fights for man's right. As long as the masses are denied that elementary human right they will fight for that right, the right not to be deprived of the fruit of their work, the right that what the people's hands create also has to be the people's property.

Today many people are denied the right to live, and millions of children die of hunger and diseases because the colonialist policy of the imperialist countries appropriate all the riches to themselves, and because in their greed for profits they steal the basic necessities from Black Africa's children. It is the system of the appropriators which creates the misery in this world. Red October abolished it for the first time in a country. Therefore the red star of October is to the suppressed peoples a hopeful ray of light and a signal of struggle.

With Red October a society was born that guarantees to every citizen the right of work as an elementary human right. The capitalist world is unable to guarantee such a human right, even though an enormous process of capital concentration has been going on there. In 7 decades of its existence, socialist power has reached a high level of political, social, cultural, and scientific developments, which nobody would have thought possible in the hard days of Red October.

It has not only gained a tremendous appeal on the globe. It also was the first to go into space and open a new era, the era of space flights. The development in that respect took place at a speed that totally surprised the media in the old world. Then men who wield so much power are unable to keep abreast of the speed of socialist developments. They still talk about the technological backwardness of socialist society, so that we wonder whether Gagarin really went into space by a Soviet rocket 20 years ago, because even they realized that he could not have done so by a steam engine.

Today a scientific apparatus—the Mir station—is in orbit which was built without U.S. licenses, as incredible as that may seem. Today an entire generation of cosmonauts lives in our world who extend their hands to the scientists in the western world to cooperate with them. Yet, the arrogant capitalist writers still dream of superiority, even though that dream turned into an illusion long ago.

Let me remind you of the arrogant claim about the alleged superiority of the German war machinery in the predatory war against the Soviet Union. When they had to retreat in great haste they were allegedly defeated by general winter and general mud. They still do not admit today that it was the Soviet soldier in T-34, the soldier who used the Kalyusha as the work of modern military technology to defeat the arrogant aggressor. [applause]

They have always liked to dream. But following 70 years of Soviet power, they, too, should start showing common sense. It would be to their own advantage if they did not unwisely denounce Red October, but accepted the extended hand of the sons of Red October for cooperation. They should also note what our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, said at the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of Red October in Moscow: The GDR is the USSR's biggest and closest partner not only in trade exchange, the volume of which is unprecedented in the world between two countries, but also in coping with the scientific-technological revolution. We can say today that as a result we reach a top quality output that will allow us to break one imperialist embargo after another.

The Zeis workers have given Honecker a piece of solid evidence for his statements in Moscow by producing the 256-kilobit memory. With the long-term program for the development of cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and production between the GDR and the USSR until the year 2000, cooperation between our fraternal countries develops on a solid basis to the economic advantage of all concerned. It is our common objective to strengthen socialism and consistently use its advantages for coping with the scientific-technological

revolution in our countries. That was also discussed by Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev during the Warsaw Pact meeting in Berlin in May this year.

That is what we decided upon on the 11th party congress. Therefore, all our strength is devoted to implementing the 11th SED Party Congress' decisions. We will succeed in it together with all societal forces that are united in the democratic bloc of the GDR's national front. For them and for us, such actions lead to fulfilling socialism's sense.

A special esteem must go to the relationship between the best daughters and sons of the German people toward the Great October Socialist Revolution. That relationship is determined by the principles of proletarian internationalism and by Marxism's basic values. They have always been the yardstick for the actions taken by the German workers movement's revolutionaries—yardstick for their political conviction toward Marx. When it comes to the relations with Lenin's party, it was never a temporary tie for tactical reasons. The relations are not determined by consideratins on how useful they may be. The relations are joint political positions and joint positions for the struggle. When in September 1915 Lenin founded the Zimmerwald Left, an association of revolutionary socialists from several countries of Europe, German revolutionaries brought in their treasure of experiences in the struggle against German militarism. During the Zimmerwald conference it was stated that the main part was in Germany itself and that the imperialist war was a campaign of oppressing Germany's own working class. That was demonstrated by Karl Liebkneckt in December 1914—when he first was the only Reichstag deputy who rejected approving of the funds for German imperialism's predatory war. Karl Liebknecht recognized very early the Marxist truth—that a people which oppresses other peoples cannot really be free itself. The contents of the Zimmerwald Conference's discussions, which was devoted to struggling against imperialist war and which worked toward uniting all revolutionary European forces, had an influence on the growth of the German Internationale group in 1915 and the forming of the Spartakus Group in 1916. In those groups Lenin's ideas were reflected, which had become the signal for revolutionary restructuring during the October Revolution. There the German revolutionaries got to know Lenin, as a fervent advocate of the people's interests, and as the outstanding personality who interpreted Marxism not as a dogma, but as a guiding instruction toward revolutionary actions. Karl Liebknecht was arrested in the Luckau [as heard] prison during the Red October. However, from inside the dungeon he called upon the German working class to support the Red October. On 11 November 1917, when the revolution in Russia was still in the stranglehold of the czarist reaction and the entente, he wrote—the enormous process toward social and economic revolution in Russia stands not at the end, but at the beginning of unlimited opportunities, which are much greater than the great French Revolution. Those were the words of Karl Liebknecht, the German revolutionary, the bold thinker. He stood up for the honor of the German working class and the German people's conscience. He was a Leninist in Germany.

Luxemburg wrote—the revolutionary honor and capability of taking action, taken to the west through social democracy, was represented by the Bolsheviks. Thus, the true representatives of the German people's interests declared themselves for the Great October, because they were far-sighted and recognized the revolution's trends toward changing the world. The red sailors in Kiel came subsequently during the days of the November revolution in Germany. They were impressed and enthusiastic over the October storms in Russia, and then there were the revolutionary soldiers in Berlin and other cities—they all wanted to split up the much-hated empire.

Like their Russian brothers, they wished to start a new, better world. Yet the reactionary forces managed to suppress the revolution in Germany.

But it was during those revolutionary days that the revolutionary representatives of the struggling German working class formed to become a new force—the Communist Party of Germany. Right at the day of its foundation, they firmly backed the side of the Red October. Immediately after the party's founding, their delegates totaling more than 100 persons decided unanimously on a message with the following words: the Spartakus Association's Reich Conference, which today founded the Communist Party of Germany, sends the most sincere greetings to Russia's Soviet government, to their Russian fellow strugglers against the joint enemy of all countries' suppressed people. We get our strength in our struggle from the awareness that all of your hearts are beating for us. It was the oldest of our people who recognized the beginning of the turn of the world during the Russian revolution of 1917. They predicted the volume of restructuring in the world that was introduced with the Red October and the new moral principles that came into being in the relations of the peoples with one another. All that began beating freely in the hearts of millions all over the world.

The enemies of the German working class did not keep from slobbering on mankind's vast revolution. But German working class' leaders stood up for progress in history and recognized all the great and bold things that became manifest by that revolution. Clara Zetkin stood before that event and admired the heroes of the Red October. The great hour of history was excellently represented by the Bolshevikis. Wilhelm Pieck, fellow struggler of Rosa and Karl, declared—the workers of Russia and Germany, in one community, would together look into a future full of hope and of fortune that is unconceivable.

Pieck, who was later to become the first president of our socialist state on German soil, thought of the happy future of the German people as early as at that time. In that spirit he has always been among and before us.

Ernst Thaelmann was really right when he predicted in 1926—the position of the Soviet Union is decisive when it comes to answering the question which side you are on regarding issues of German politics. Is it the camp of the revolution, or is it the camp of the counterrevolution.

What would have been saved to the Soviet and the German peoples if all the voices of reason had triumphed over hatred and ignorance. The Soviet power put some fresh air into a musty European atmosphere full of hatred. The postwar period was characterized by the Versailles Treaty made by the Western European victor powers and by the attempt to isolate the young Soviet state. The 1922 Rapallo conference came up with the Red October, putting out imperialist diplomacy completely. The Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin presented a plan to the German Foreign Minister Rathenau which aimed at creating normal political and economic relations between the German Reich and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union renounced, irrespective of the vast losses through the imperialist German Army, all compensations for the war. Thus, a new kind of diplomacy entered the international arena. It proceeded from the assumption that a completely new societal system had been victorious—the Soviet power, which had to cooperate with the states of the old societal system one way or another. Societal system issues of different nations cannot be solved with the means of war. That was Lenin's policy, which turned from theory to political reality in Rapallo as the policy of peaceful coexistence between nations of different social systems. What entered history as the Rapallo Treaty was signed in the end. Lenin's theory was successful. The German signer of that treaty, the bourgeois politician Walther Rathenau, was shot dead because of his policy that aimed at achieving an understanding with Russia. The counterrevolutionary terror organization consul carried out the murder. Murder was their most perfect technique of fighting Sovietism. They had predecessors who killed Karl and Rosa, and they were followed by even more wicked successors that were even more perfect in killing people. All reactionary trash that got together, the volunteer corps and the Vehmi murderers, the steel helmets and the Nazi hordes, were seized by an anti-Sovietism that must be called pathological. They swore vengeance on the Red October. High finance backed and financed them. So they established the Reichswehr first, then Hitler's attack armies. In September 1939 they, using fire and sword, assailed Poland and Western Europe's peoples. They demonstrated the destruction of cities, cathedrals, and apartment houses by air raids. They lipsmackingly counted the number of the dead in the Wehrmacht report, they considered the dead as spoils of victory. In July 1941, after they had arrogated to themselves Western Europe's industries, they attacked the country of the Red October while violating a nonaggression treaty. That was a predatory war, that was scorched earth. There were wiped-out cities. That was the destruction of cultural monuments that cannot be replaced. There were the homes of mothers and children. In the concentration camps we had to see, with pain that no tongue can tell, how Soviet Army officers were killed in the gas chambers.

The seed of the murders of Karl and Rosa and of Walter Rathenau sprouted like devilish weed, soiling the name of Germany. Twenty million Soviet people, 20 million citizens of the states of Red October died. That will not be forgotten, because the blood of man cannot be extinguished.

Comrade Honecker said at the reception for the military academy graduates that we will never allow a September 1939 and a July 1941 to happen again or to be repeated. Otherwise the new hawks and arms fanatics will hear our signal, that we swear.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades: When Lenin signed the peace decree Red October had taken the first step to liberate mankind from the scourge of war. The Soviet power has never left that road. Since Red October it has always carried the banner of peace around the globe. That was the reason it was shown hostility and was attacked by those who defined war as the continuation of politics by different means or pursued the cynical course of annihilating man.

With the peace decree man and man's dignity were respected. Therefore, ensuring peace has always been in the focus of Soviet policy. That also is so today when the most important task is protecting mankind from nuclear inferno.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statements will be passed on from one generation to the next as an historic document of moral greatness and human maturity—the statements he made in January 1986 which are the most comprehensive proposals for freeing the world from nuclear weapons until the end of the year 1999. That statement hit the arms hysteria and the policy of confrontation like a sharp knife. It introduced the idea of dialogue and cooperation into world politics more intensely than ever before and has since then dominated the diplomacy of international conferences and political party programs.

But in particular it gave the nations who were afraid of the madness of the crusade against the Soviet country new hope. Like the peace decree, that detailed, specific disarmament program which consists of three phase addresses the peoples who have a broad and far-reaching peace movement. It calls upon the governments and parliaments of all countries—large and small—to embark on roads toward halting the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it in space, roads toward generally preventing the danger of war and building confidence as an indispensible component part of relations between states.

Comrade Honecker said at the ceremony in Moscow: We may describe the fact as symbolic that in the anniversary year of Red October a real opportunity is emerging to take the first practical step toward nuclear disarmament. We are confident that the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President on 7 December will open the door of nuclear disarmament.

This really is an anniversary year in which the seed of Red October begins to sprout so beautifully. Just as German Communists agreed to the peace decree in 1917, we agree today to the Soviet communists' peace initiative. At the time a broad movement led by the young communist party of Germany rose under the slogan: hands off Soviet Russia. Today we contribute to the implementation of the grand peace plan with our own initiatives for establishing a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone along the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the heart of Europe.

The official visit by our general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, to the FRG illustrated our support for the Soviet initiatives. During that visit the inviolability of the borders and the existence of two independent, sovereign German states were confirmed, and agreement was reached that both German states have to work for a situation leading to the reduction of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons and armaments, and to the replacement of confrontation by mutually advantageous cooperation.

In that sense, our general secretary has worked indefatigably, in particular since the 11th party congress. We are very grateful to our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, for the policy he pursues in the sense of Karl and Rosa, Ernst Thailmann, Wilhelm Pieck, and Walter Ulbricht. [applause]

Of course, we have no illusion. We have no illusion that imperialism will totally change overnight. But the forces of reason and the peace movement are strong enough today to push the policy of cooperation against the policy of confrontation. The lie about the threat, the allegation that war will start from the Soviet Union, has a weak basis. The lie was good for maintaining the arms mania and giving the arms companies excessive profits.

However, it no longer holds its ground against the truth of the socialist world's love of peace. The ideas of Red October are as alive as they were on the first day. From one party congress to the next, our party has observed the lessons of Red October and applied them to the conditions of our struggle.

Those ideas permeated the 8th party congress which by formulating the main task of the unity of economic and social policy demonstrated Lenin's spirit. Those ideas also permeated the 11th party congress which by formulating the economic strategy of socialist society linked all achievements to the scientific-technological revolution.

Today the children and grandchildren of Karl and Rosa, Wilhelm Pieck and Clara Zetkin continue their work by commanding microelectronics, robot technology, flexible production lines, and biological engineering, so that socialism becomes increasingly stronger and the citizens' life constantly richer.

That is today our main battlefield to carry the great ideas with which the red sailors stormed the winter palace into the future. Red October has vigorously pushed the development of mankind, so that there is today a real opportunity to give peace a stable and durable basis and save mankind from perishing in nuclear inferno.

Our thanks to the CPSU which always strives for new goals and radiates its revolutionary spirit with growing intensity. Our thanks to General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev who has given the world the hope for peace. Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

More on Ceremony

LD062101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN)—In Berlin on Friday afternoon, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] was devoted to a festive function of the SED Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front. In the German State Opera, the participants cordially welcomed members of the GDR party and state leadership and other dignities. The festive address was given by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber.

The festive function, which opened with the USSR and GDR anthems, was attended by members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo and leading dignitaries from the parties united in the National Front, other members of the SED Central Committee, the Councils of Ministers and State, and the Presidium of the People's Chamber.

The participants in the festive function cordially welcomed Vyatcheslav Kochemasov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the National Peoples Army; and other general and officers of the Soviet Army. A delegation of the Central Executive of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, headed by Anatoliy Veselyev, deputy chairman of the Central Executive, was present.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, with the doyen, Dr Augusto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho Lopes, Portuguese ambassador to the GDR, were present as guests.

After Horst Sindermann's address, the Internationale was played.

Works by important Russian and Soviet composers dominated the festive cultural program provided by soloists and ensembles of the GDR. [passage omitted]

Soviets Hold Reception To Celebrate GOSR
LD082228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov 87 ADN—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the GDR, held a reception in Berlin today.

Very warmly welcomed as guests at the gala event at the embassy were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

The deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Professor Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Professor Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Dr. Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr. Hans Reichelt, Rudolf Schulze, and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers; other members of the SED Central Committee, including the foreign minister; other members of the Council of State and the Presidium of the People's Chamber; veterans of the revolutionary workers' movement; generals; and GDR Armed Forces officers were present. Also invited were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Present from the Soviet side were Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the Group; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the GDR National People's Army; diplomats from the embassy, and other Soviet Army generals and officers. Ambassador Kochemasov described the October Revolution in his toast as the climax of many generations' efforts for liberation. He stressed the deep Marxist-Leninist analysis made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the gala event in Moscow.

The CPSU is developing Soviet society with the active participation of all the people and is setting the task of developing socialism's performance, socialist democracy, and bringing the country to a qualitatively new stage of development. We regard this work, carried out in the interests of our people, as work in the interest of all humanity, he said.

An important success for the new thinking, a result of the readiness to look for mutually acceptable solutions while strictly maintaining the principle of equal security, was the agreement between the United States and the USSR to conclude an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in the near future.

Ambassador Kochemasov stressed that the consolidation of friendship and the comprehensive development of cooperation with socialist countries is a priority in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Our party and the Soviet people highly value close collaboration with the fraternally allied GDR, with whom we are building the new society shoulder to shoulder, fighting for peace and the security of the peoples, he said.

The ambassador touched on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker on 4 November, at which it was stressed that relations between the USSR and the GDR are reaching a qualitatively new stage, which corresponds to the demands of the current stage of building socialism in both countries.

Leaders Greet Soviet Counterparts
LD062028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Nov

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have addressed to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the following greetings message on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Dear comrades,

On the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people, cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a triumphant victory of the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It showed the peoples on our planet the prospect of their social and national liberation.

Since the October 1917 days the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have achieved truly heroic deeds which achieved the rise of the USSR to a socialist world power. The progress of your country on the paths of socialism, in the realization of the important resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress is being followed in the GDR with great interest and sympathy.

From the hour of its birth the Soviet state, in fulfilling the Leninist legacy, has been fighting untiringly for a peaceful world. Today the constructive peace program of the Soviet Union is pointing the way to the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the survival of human civilization. The bold and responsible action by the leadership of the USSR and its far-reaching proposals have smoothed the way for the global elimination of their nuclear medium-range missiles. Its realization would mean the start of actual disarmament.

It fills us with joy and satisfaction that the inviolable militant bond of our parties, states, and peoples, which we consider to be one of our most treasured achievements, is growing stronger and stronger. In all areas of social life we purposefully build, commensurate with the high demands of our time, fraternal cooperation on the basis of important long-term agreements. Thus we create at the same time decisive bases for solving the tasks in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR.

By the side of the USSR and the other allies in the Warsaw Pact our state concentrates all its strength on making an active, creative contribution to fulfilling the exacting tasks which the socialist fraternal countries have set themselves in their coordinated foreign policy.

The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a worthy occasion to wish wholeheartedly you, dear comrades, and all workers of your country, much success in the perfecting of socialism and in the struggle for the safeguarding of a secure peace.

Defense Officials Observe British Maneuvers

AU091054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Nov 87 p 15

[Text] London (ADN)—The hitherto largest maneuvers of the British Armed Forces began in Great Britain on Wednesday [4 November]. During the "Purple Warrior" exercises which will last for 2 weeks, 20,000 soldiers and 40 warships will be deployed. The maneuvers, which will be highlighted by a landing operation on the Scottish west coast, are being observed by the members of the GDR Ministry of National Defense, Colonel Guenter Lehmann and Lieutenant Colonel Karl-Heinz Krawczyk.

Goetting Opens GDR Week in Linz, Austria

LD071522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Linz, 6 Nov ADN—"Partner GDR" is the title of an exhibition which, at the start of the "GDR week" was opened Friday in Linz by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the Danube city's town hall. Before numerous public officials Professor Hugo Schanovsky, the mayor of Linz, and Dr Josef Ratzenboeck, the provincial governor of Upper Austria, praised GDR Week as an expression of the good relations between Austria and the GDR. Schanovsky read out a greetings address from Austrian President Kurt Waldheim in which he underlined the nation-uniting and peace-promoting function of such events such as the current GDR Week in Linz.

Among the participants in the opening function were Councillor Professor Dr Friedrich Epstein, the president of the Austrian-GDR Society and Christoph Anders, chief mayor of the city of Halle, which has maintained a longstanding partnership with Linz.

Mayor Schanovsky said that the exhibition was a convincing representation of the GDR Government, the state and its peoples. The city of Linz, which considers itself a city of peace, is striving for international solidarity to strengthen peace. [passage omitted] Gerald Goetting stressed that the friendly relations between the GDR and Austria were characterized by trusting cooperation which was beneficial for both states and peoples. It is an example of how to get along well together and be partners. This had positive affects for the overall continuation of the CSCE process.

Both peoples had bitter experiences this century with German fascism and two world wars. The GDR will do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil. This was also proved by the "Partner GDR" exhibition.

The exhibition which had already attracted many visitors before the official opening, represents an attractive cross section of life in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Leaders Greet Soviets on GOSR

LD061948 Budapest MTI in English
1715 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent a telegram of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Andrey Gromyko, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Part of the telegram runs: "Over the seven decades since the victory of the revolution the Soviet people, headed by its Leninist Communist Party, has achieved outstanding results in all fields of life. The Soviet Union has developed into a state with vast economic, scientific and cultural potential, rich natural resources and large production capacities. The current processes serving the transformation and dynamic development of Soviet society and economy are of utmost importance for socialism and peace.

"By struggling for world peace and social progress since the establishment of Soviet power, the Soviet Union has gained wide recognition all over the world. The Soviet peace initiatives which are made in the spirit of a new way of foreign policy thinking on the basis of the principle of equal security and aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, freeing mankind from the weapons of mass destruction, strengthening European and comprehensive security, and developing international cooperation are of utmost importance.

"The Hungarian people highly appreciate their friendship with the Soviet people. The results of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation based upon the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, common aims and interests serve the cause of our people and the socialist community. The harmony of the transformation and socialist reform processes serving the social and economic development of the Soviet Union and Hungary adjusts our cooperation to the requirements of our age and raises it to a higher level."

On the anniversary Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has also sent a telegram of greetings to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Officials Return From GOSR Festivities

Kadar, Delegation Return

LD090855 Budapest MTI in English
0750 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)—A Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] attended the celebrations held on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. The delegation included Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of Hungary to the Soviet Union, who remained in Moscow.

The delegation returned to Budapest on Monday. At the Nyugati railway station the delegation met Gyorgy Lazar, HSWP deputy general secretary, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC, Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, members of the Central Committee, and Lajos Urban, minister of communications.

Present at the airport [as received] was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Gaspar Returns

LD080206 Budapest MTI in English 1628 GMT
7 Nov 87

[TEXT] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, returned from Moscow on Saturday. Sandor Gaspar attended the festive events held to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the invitation of the Soviet trade unions.

Apro Returns

LD082319 Budapest MTI in English
1621 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI)—Antal Apro, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP and president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (MSZBT), returned from Moscow on Sunday. In the Soviet capital he attended the festive events held to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The president of the MSZBT attended the meeting of the representatives of the Soviet friendship societies of the socialist countries. He held talks with Valentina Tereshkova, president of the Federation of the Soviet Friendship Societies, and Georgiy Smirnov, president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

Hungary Commemorates October Revolution

Lenin Monument Honored

LD080216 Budapest MTI in English
1620 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Budapest Lenin Monument on Saturday by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers's Party, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

Following the Hungarian and the Soviet national anthems, on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers's party a wreath was laid by Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary, and Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The wreath of the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic was laid by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the social and mass organization Imre Poszgay, secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front; Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions; Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary; Marton Ispanovits, general secretary of the Hungarian Federation of anti-Fascists and Resistance Fighters; and Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Societies, laid the wreath of commemoration.

On behalf of the Armed Forces and bodies Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of interior, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia. [as received]

The wreath of the Soviet Embassy in Hungary was laid by Ambassador Boris Stukhalin; councillor of the Embassy Vladlen Puntus; Councillor Igor Mikheyev; and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache.

On behalf of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary a wreath was laid by Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, and Brigadier Generals Rudolf Goryelov and Yuriy Vodolazov.

The festive event was attended by several high-ranking personalities of the Hungarian political and social life. Present at the event were representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Nemeth Sees 'New Thinking'

LD080210 Budapest MTI in English
1815 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—"The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is an important landmark in the socialist construction and the restoration of the Leninist set of values, and the Leninist norms. The festive event was a critical self-examination on principle. Besides the results it also spoke reasonably and sincerely about all the mistakes and failures of the 70 years of socialist construction. At the same time the anniversary is a time of looking forward into the future that is based on the present achievements", said Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, in an interview to the Moscow correspondent of MTI.

"Something new has begun with the meeting of the party delegations, attending the Moscow event," he pointed out. "The new thinking has resulted in an unprecedented meeting where none of the participants tried to determine the direction of the talks, but all of them expressed readiness to strengthen cooperation in all walks of life where united stand is needed."

The president of the Presidential Council expounded: "Words uttered on the present and the future concern not only to the Soviet Union. [sentence as received] It is a useful conclusion also for us that our tasks can be fulfilled only if we work with higher efficiency and consistency, continuously consulting and acting together with the people. New organizational frames are needed to streamline our system of political institutions. Our party also has to think in a new way, concentrating on its own tasks, and not doing the job of others."

"If consistently carried out, the significance of the guidelines and the policy mentioned so many times in Moscow last week can be compared only to that of the Great October Socialist Revolution both in the Soviet Union and in international policy," concluded Karoly Nemeth.

USSR Embassy Fete

LD080158 Budapest MTI in English
1933 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—Boris Stukhalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Hungary, has given a reception on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union on Saturday.

Present at the reception were Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Aczel, Janos Berecz, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Szabo, members of the Political Committee of the

HSWP; Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Committee; Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, Miklos Nemeth, Lenard Pal, secretaries of the Central Committee. Present were leading personalities of the Hungarian political, social, economic and cultural life. Also present were representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Budapest Gala

LD062340 Budapest MTI in English 2025 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), held a gala ceremony Friday evening in the Hungarian State Opera House. Seated in the Presidium were Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Janos Nerecz, Judit Csehak, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Szabo, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Committee; Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, Miklos Nemeth, Lenard Pal, secretaries of the Central Committee; Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front; Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary. Also present was Colonel-General Boris Ivanov, vice-president of the national leadership of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, who is currently heading a delegation on a visit to Hungary.

On behalf of the Central Committee, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and the National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, welcomed the members of the HSWP Political Committee, the Presidential Council and government, the representatives of the diplomatic corps, the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, the leaders of the social organizations, and the veteran fighters of the workers movement.

In the following Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the speaker of the gala ceremony, took the floor.

Mass Celebrations

LD061309 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—The collectives of enterprises and institutions and members of social and mass organizations commemorated all over the country the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on Thursday.

Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, handed over decorations at the Ministry of Defence. Present at the ceremony were the representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, high-ranking officers of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, and military and air attaches accredited to Budapest. Army General Fedot Krivda, the representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, was also in attendance.

The celebration held at the Ministry of the Interior was addressed by Istvan Horvath, member of the HSWP CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the event Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara handed over decorations.

At the national headquarters of the workers' militia Sandor Borbely, national commander, greeted the anniversary of the October Revolution in a festive command and handed over decorations to staff excelling in service.

A commemoration was held at the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists.

A documentary exhibition entitled 'Hungarian Internationalists for Soviet Power' opened in Jaszbereny. According to the documents, 100,000 Hungarians fought in the ranks of the Red Army.

A memorial marble stone was unveiled in a district of Szeged. A railway bridge was opened over the Sajo River at Banreve, a railway station in Villany, a health centre at Sajoszentpeter, waterworks at Felsorank, Zala County, a cultural centre in Szecseny, and a vocational training school in Balmazujvaros.

Lazar Speech

LD081607 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1810 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Speech by MSZMP Deputy General Secretary Gyorgy Lazar at a gala celebration to mark the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, held at the Hungarian State Opera House in Budapest—live]

[Text] Esteemed audience, dear comrades:

We are celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We salute those who under the leadership of the Leninist Bolshevik Party overthrew the rule of the exploiting classes and called to life the first workers' and peasants' state in the world. We recall the 100,000 Hungarian internationalists, those who participated in the struggles waged in the defense of the achievements of the revolution on the side of their class brothers.

We greet our true friend, the Soviet Union, which has liberated our country. We greet the present-day standard bearers of Lenin's cause. We cordially congratulate them

on the results achieved in the 70 years, and we wish them much success in the realization of the plans serving the transformation and further advance.

Comrades, the victory of the revolution of the Russian proletariat is the most significant and far-reaching event in the modern history of mankind. The Great October was the starting point of the changes which developed in our century, which transformed the world, which broke the power monopoly of imperialism, which opened new vistas for social progress, which launched the process of the transition from capitalism to socialism, which is still underway.

Soviet Russia emerged victorious and morally and politically strengthened from the life-and-death struggle against the internal enemy and the interventionist forces of 14 capitalist states. However, the trials and tribulations did not end with it. The backwardness, poverty, and ignorance inherited from the past, all the apparently unsurmountable difficulties of the economy disrupted by civil war, towered before the great historic undertaking, the building of the new society. Respect and esteem are due to those workers, peasants, and intellectuals who, in immeasurably poor circumstances, in a hostile environment, but in the awareness of their just cause, were able to overcome the difficulties.

The sacrificial work and the endeavors were not in vain. The Soviet power, embarking on the path of socialist planned management, built up a strong industrial base, laid the foundations for large-scale agricultural production, took a great step forward in the radical transformation of the conditions of life, along the path of material and cultural advance, in an unprecedentedly short time, and achieved results in the sphere of realizing the equal rights of the peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union which rightly won the respect of all progressive people.

Lenin's foresight that socialism can be built in one country became an undeniable fact. However, history made the period of peaceful building work a short one. In summer 1941 the military machine of Hitler's Germany, drunk on Blitzkrieg victories, launched a treacherous attack on the first socialist country of the world. The Soviet Union, which unites many nations and nationalities, withstood this trial as well. As a member of the antifascist coalition, bearing the brunt of the struggles, it emerged victorious from its war in defense of the homeland.

The heroic steadfastness of the Soviet people, their victory over fascism, won respect and esteem from everyone who cared for the survival of human civilization. The attraction of socialism increased to an unprecedented degree. First in Europe, then in Asia, and later on the American and African continents a whole series of countries liberated from colonial oppression embarked on the path of progress, and by now almost 1.75 billion people are working on the realization of a new social order.

In the wake of all this the international correlation of forces became thoroughly transformed. The steadfast endeavors of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the peace-loving people created the objective bases for the process of detente, which came after the years of the Cold War. The peoples of the world are no longer consigned to helplessness, at the mercy of the arbitrary wishes of imperialism and monopoly capital.

The Soviet Union and socialism, which has become a world system, have become the reliable ally and support of all progressive forces.

It is also part of the truth—and consequently one has to speak about it—that the 70-year course of great successes and victories was not without problems and even mistakes that resulted in tragedies. The vulgarizing of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, the illegalities, the crude transgression of democratic norms, voluntarism, and dogmatism inflicted great damage on the cause of socialism and on the Soviet people. It is to the undying credit of the CPSU that at the historic 20th congress it revealed those distortions and illegalities, unreconcilable with the essence of the socialist system, which were caused by Stalin's personality cult, that it began to eliminate them and that, giving an example, it motivated the international communist and workers' movement to free itself from this heavy burden.

Today the conditions are more favorable than ever for the return to the ideals of Lenin to become permanent.

Dear comrades, just as in the glorious days 70 years ago there are changes of a world historical significance taking place in the Soviet Union at the present as well. Based on the intellectual legacy of Great October, the revolutionary transformation, whose purpose was set out by the 27th Congress in the need to create a qualitatively socialist society, has begun and is proceeding apace. The guiding principle of the program, more socialism and more democracy, has won the approval and support not only of the Soviet people, rather it has met with a lively response from international public opinion as well.

The economy is the most important area of renewal and qualitative changes. Our fraternal party's Central Committee on the basis of the guidelines of the 27th Congress took a stand this summer on the side of radical reform of the economic system. It decided on a transformation of production relations which at the expense of administrative means assures preference for economic regulation, and which provides scope for the prevalence of the goods and money relations for the democratization of economic life to enable the production means becoming more effective and the collective and individual material interest in better work gaining a real role.

The direction of transformation reflects the recognition that the modernization of production, which means the essence of survival of society and the development of the technical scientific revolution, is possible only through fundamentally new tools, and the renewal cannot be confined purely in the sphere of economy. The view, according to which the reliance on the creative work of the masses, the multifaceted development of democracy and self-government, the provision of incentives for self-initiative, and the establishment of discipline and order are an indispensable condition for the exploitation of the opportunities in socialism, is increasingly gaining ground.

The CPSU Central Committee has carried out an enormous work in the last 2 years in order to lay the foundation from the viewpoint of theory and of the concept of the acceleration of the social development. We may bear witness that in Soviet society while there is the occasional passionate clashes of views a new kind of thinking and behavior is gradually being born. The social mood is improving. The Soviet people have become convinced that openness, the criticism of shortcomings, and democratization are an indispensable tool of renewal and transformation. They learned and accepted that what was needed is not partial improvements and half-measures, but that only full and entirely comprehensive renewal can bring the required result.

Speaking about the need for deep-rooted transformation, the call of our fraternal party addressed to the Soviet people on the 70th anniversary puts it like this: In the changed circumstances the dynamism of our society, its ability to keep up with the rate of progress is measured. Our economy is facing an examination regarding efficiency, its receptiveness of the new leading technologies, the production of good-quality goods, and the extent to which it competes with its rivals on the world market. Our morals and our entire mode of life are being tested as to whether it is able to progress continuously, and whether it can enrich socialist democracy, social justice, and mankind.

Analyzing the historical phase of transformation, Mikhail Gorbachev in his festive speech yet again underscored with great emphasis, I quote: If we need to enrich socialism with a new quality, as they say, we have to breathe new life into it, and in order to do so we must renew fundamentally all aspects of society both from the viewpoint of material and spiritual aspects, and we must uncover the human character of our system to the fullest possible extent. End quote.

I believe that no one needs much convincing that the developing processes in the Soviet Union provide an incentive and serve with valuable experiences for the similar endeavors of the socialist countries as well. This is understandable because life, although in a different way and to a different extent, has placed on the agenda almost identical issues in the socialist countries; the tasks are nearly the same. However, when choosing the practical methods the specific requirements of the specific situation must be taken into account, and so too must the national characteristics and capabilities of the individual countries. What has an impact of an example is the approach of the Soviet party, its consistency in terms of principle, its theoretical standard bearing, also the fact that it bravely dismisses the methods which have become rigid dogmas and which have ossified, and that via the creative application of Marxism-Leninism it gives direction for the renewal.

Our public opinion, the people, the Hungarian Communists as Comrade Janos Kadar said at the festive session in Moscow on the 70th anniversary, have from the beginning followed with great sympathy, agreement, and attention the transformation program of the Soviet Union and wish every success for its accomplishment.

The transformation has its logical international element as well. Today's Soviet foreign policy takes it as a point of departure that in our days there is no alternative other than the peaceful coexistence of the countries with different social systems. The arms race is not only dangerous but also meaningless, because neither superpower can hope to achieve superiority of power, the nuclear war is unwinnable, security can only be universal. This approach, which is proof of the responsibility felt toward the fate of mankind, has gained an increasingly large number of supporters in the last 2 years and has brought positive results. The East-West dialogue has again become lively. The fact that an agreement has been reached about more Soviet-U.S. summits has particularly great significance; that the signing of the treaty abolishing short-range and medium-range nuclear missiles has become so near, almost palpable. There is hope that if the United States, the leaders of the NATO, also display good will and are open to compromises the world may step on the road toward universal and full disarmament.

Alongside the great powers the small and medium countries too are responsible for the development of the international situation. They too can do much to ease tension and to promote the cooperation of nations. As regards ourselves, we start out from our conviction according to which support for the Soviet initiatives and the representation of the coordinated foreign policy of our allied system serve not only our fundamental national interests but also the universal cause of peace and detente.

Dear comrades, the historical lessons of our own party also stand as proof that socialism too needs constant renewal. The building of socialism and its practice, also produce its own stereotypes. Sometimes it gets stuck with the old systems and tolerates uncritically complacent behavior patterns, that is, produces its own conservatism. We cannot evade either that while adjusting to the requirements of the age and accepting the risk of potential mistakes too we should seek new solutions to

ouw known problems. We are aware that the replacement of the usual relations with new ones is a complicated and on more than one occasion a painfully difficult tasks. Learning from the bitter lessons of the past, our party has come to recognize that in the interest of building successfully a socialist society the responsible and difficult task of implementing reforms must be undertaken.

The reforms—part of the development necessitated by the law of progress—create the possibility of solving the conflicts inherited from the past and born anew, and allow the advance and conditions for adjustment to the changed requirements. This was the case in the years of the consolidation period that followed the counterrevolution and it was also the case in the second part of the sixties when we first felt that the extensive developments reserves were being exhausted. This is also the case today when we must adjust to a fundamentally different world economic situation. The task is no smaller than to fundamentally renew and to raise our national output to the standard of the age because it is only in this way that we have a chance to step beyond mid-level development, to maintain our place in the world economic competition.

We share the view of our Soviet friends that the economic reforms must be linked with institutional reform and the further democratization of society. Today it is this that is the principle condition of our overcoming the economic difficulties and laying the foundation for our future. The MSZMP Central Committee, in its stance taken this July, has qualified the modernization of the economy, restructuring, the speeding up of technical development, and the continuation of the economic and social reform processes as tasks of equal weight and ones to be carried out simultaneously. It also urges the further development of the political institutional system as decided upon by the 13th congress.

Taking the Central Committee's stance as a basis, the government has formulated the work program for its implementation and submitted it to the National Assembly. In approving the work program, the National Assembly, while maintaining the humanism of our socialist system, the social conditions for rational economic management must be created. We must learn the science of efficient economic operation. It is indispensibly necessary if we are to realize the undoubted advances of socialism. The task is clear. Its materialization depends on us, all of us; on the way a person supports and participates, at his own post, in the implementation of the program of resurgence and on the extent to which he does so. It is my conviction that with a new and goal-oriented approach, with the mobilization of our creative social forces, and with national unity, we will be able to solve our present tasks the same way we have solved earlier tasks.

Esteemed festive audience, dear female and male comrades: A new era in history started 70 years ago. A new road opened for mankind, a road leading to the providence of freedom. This road is yet untrodden. Difficult obstacles must be overcome, sometimes even circuitious routes must be followed in order to get closer to the goal. The heroes of the Great October undertook the sacrifice and the responsibility in order to make the first steps along this road. During today's festivity we remember them with respect. We also think with respect about those who, in the Soviet Union and in other countries, have been serving the cause of liberating mankind ever since. Our people are also marching along this road.

In the course of everyday events we feel the burdens stemming from, and accompanying, the development of social relations, the restructuring of production, inexperience, and, on occasion, human weaknesses. Still, when our people look back on the achievements made so far, they can note with justified pride that our homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic belongs in the vanguard of the struggle for human progress; that the work was worth it, that the struggle was worth it, that the sacrifices made for advancement were also worth it. The tasks facing us do not promise easy years ahead either because there is always a need to struggle to achieve progress. There is no such thing as a free lunch. The understanding that even with the undertaking of unavoidable sacrifices we serve a good cause—the improvement of our homeland, as well as universal human progress—should strengthen us.

On the anniversary of Great October, at the celebration of the holiday of progressive mankind we look to the future with hope. The fact that socialist ideas are gaining ground, that the socialist work system is strengthening, that the utilization of the accumulative experiences and the process of renewal which is unfolding these days also provide good grounds for hope. On the occasion of this holiday, I greet our people, our Soviet friends, and all progressive people of the world wishing from the depth of my heart that their endeavor and struggle should be crowned with complete success. Hail the 70th anniversary of the Great October, hail the unbreakable Hungarian-Soviet friendship, hail the triumphant idea of Great October; hail peace and socialism.

USSR Friendship Delegation Departs Budapest

LD082315 Budapest MTI in English
1627 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI)—The delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society left Budapest on Sunday. Headed by Colonel-General Boris Ivanov, the Hero of the Soviet Union, the delegation paid a visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (MSZBT). The Soviet delegation attended the festive events held to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and held talks with leaders of the MSZBT.

The delegation met Erno Lakatos, head of department at the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Grosz Greets Syrian Counterpart

AU090932 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 87 p 7

[Text] Premier Karoly Grosz greeted in a telegram Mahmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of his election.

Hungarian Economic Fair Opens in Italy

LD081932 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI)—On Saturday evening Hungarian Deputy Premier Judit Czehak opened the Hungarian Economic Days in Naples.

At the opening Judit Czehak was greeted by Antonio Gava, minister of finance. The Italian minister took a stand on the further expansion of bilateral economic and commercial relations, and the intensification of the exchange of goods between the European Economic Community and Hungary. Italy is ready to support the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the EEC and Hungary, he said.

Hungary is ready to expand its cooperation with Italy, which is possible mainly between small and medium companies and banks, emphasized the Hungarian deputy premier.

Deputy Premier Marjai Departs for U.S.

LD080054 Budapest MTI in English 1625 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—Deputy Premier Joszef Marjai has left for the United States to attend the opening of the Hungarian Economic Days. The Hungarian deputy premier is to hold talks with representatives of the U.S. Government and the economic and financial life, and with leaders of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Government Spokesman Holds News Conference

AU091141 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 87 pp 1,5

[Correspondent's report on news conference by government spokesman Rezso Banyasz in Budapest on 5 November]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [*Magyar Nemzet* correspondent] Lately we have been hearing more and more about associations that have already been established and associations that will be established. Could you review the associations established so far and the possibilities of establishing associations?

[Banyasz] [passage omitted] There has apparently been a promising development in the number of associations. At present 5,395 associations are operating in Hungary: 143 national associations and 5,252 local associations and groups. The great majority of these associations—almost 3,400—are sports associations; the number of volunteer fire-fighters associations is also high—1,538. Unfortunately, there are only 140 public education and cultural associations that carry out an indispensable activity. [passage omitted]

The government is in favor of the development and establishment of every association that is correct, well-intentioned, and serves to enhance the population's cultural, entertainment, and work conditions. [passage omitted]

[*Vasarnapi Hirek* correspondent] There have been increasing reports of Hungarian art treasures being auctioned abroad. Many people regard this as a "sellout". Do you think that is the case?

[Banyasz] Not at all! I regard it as a positive development that, after many decades, we are finally again taking an active part in the international art trade. [passage omitted]

There is no need to worry. We do not squander our art treasures because large domestic public art collectors can have first choice from the works of art slated to be auctioned. The problem is only that, with the limited hard currency at our disposal, we have difficulties in increasing our museums' stock of important foreign contemporary works of art. In addition, the famous firm Sotheby's, which deals with the sale of Hungarian works of art, has taken it upon itself to inform us first of any Hungarian or Hungarian-connected work of art it finds in the world. [passage omitted]

[*Dunantuli Naplo* correspondent] Is the DM1 billion loan from the FRG connected with fostering the culture of the German national minority living in Hungary?

[Banyasz] The Deutsche Bank, which supplied the credit, placed no conditions on its use. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the government will use the bulk of the loan to finance our economic modernization program. It is also well known that we have signed a joint declaration under which the FRG will provide support to further improve the fostering of the cultural traditions of the German national minority living in Hungary and to further develop German-language instruction in Hungary. We regard this support as recognition of Hungary's consistent, principled, and humane national minority policy of 3 decades, a policy we also want to continue in the future. [passage omitted]

Discusses Government Meeting

LD061305 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office and spokesman for the government, gave the following briefing on the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers approved a report on the official, friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz.

The government approved, and is to submit to the Presidential Council, a proposal for the introduction of two-level local-regional administration. Under the scheme the legal supervision of local councils and the guidance of local executive committees will be gradually taken over by county councils.

The Council of Ministers approved of the organizational principles of the data collecting programme and the implementation of the 1990 census.

The government modernized the qualification system of the staff members of central administration.

Under the report of the state planning commission the Council of Ministers approved of the investment programme of the Danube bridge of Lagymanyos and the adjoining road network.

At the press conference following the government session, Rezso Banyasz first mentioned the visit to Poland of the prime minister.

'It is our pleasure that the traditionally friendly Hungarian-Polish relations are developing in all fields of life dynamically and in a reciprocally beneficial way. We are making efforts to strengthen advanced economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Both parties hold the view that the elaboration of the long-term programme of bilateral cooperation in the vehicle industry is of utmost importance. The Hungarian Government welcomed the fact that our Polish friends supported the Hungarian endeavours aimed at renewing the CMEA. In the future both countries will make consistent efforts to improve cooperation between the CMEA countries and modernize organization. The Council of Ministers highly appreciated the role of tourism in fostering friendship between our peoples and reinforced the common intention of developing tourism on the basis of mutual interests'.

The spokesman for the government said that the changes in administration are aimed at strengthening the independence of local administrative organs. As a first step, direct guidance by the county councils will be introduced in four counties (Fejer, Komarom, Szolnok, Vas) for a term of two to three years.

Rezso Banyasz discussed the 1990 census. He said that the first official census was held in Hungary in 1896, and the latest in 1980. The 1990 census will be the 13th and organized under the recommendations of the United Nations and the CMEA. It will be more advanced, simpler and more rational. Costs are expected to amount to 350 million forints. Computerized data registration will replace field work, and each citizen will be able to check whether the data is correct.

The spokesman emphasized that the data would be confidential and handled as official secrets. Unpopular questions such as incomes and taxation will not be included.

Analysing the 1987 price trends the government established that the price level is expected to increase by 8.7 per cent, maximum by 9 per cent, as against the 7 per cent planned.

The Council of Ministers held a discussion on the construction of the national theatre. The government reconfirmed that the bulk of the costs will be covered from the central budget. However, at present the construction of the 3,000 million forint theatre cannot be launched for lack of funds, an approved design and an adequate site. The government called upon the ministers concerned to invite a competition for determining the site, and asks to be informed by December 31, 1988. Social donations now amount to 220,000 million forints, and we hope for further support from citizens and Hungarians living abroad, Rezso Banyasz said.

Replying to a question Rezso Banyasz said that the draft law decree on passports would be discussed in the next government session.

A survey carried out this year shows some projects constructed in the Danube bend endanger the interests of nature conservation. Consequently, the government authorized the minister of construction and town planning to take emergency measures and limit some construction activities.

Rezso Banyasz said that the Central People's Control Committee, surveying the conditions of hard-currency import, have brought some shortcomings and malpractices to light. Over the past two years the majority of machinery imported from the capitalist markets were not used for the original purpose. Most investors failed to define exactly the equipment they require. In the future the state development institute is to supervise more thoroughly the utilization of the sums allocated for machinery imports.

Aczel Interviewed on Socialism, Economy

LD062058 Budapest MTI in English
1438 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)—"The summary reports being drafted on the past seven decades in the Soviet Union are also highly important for the shaping of the future," Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said in a lengthy interview to the Budapest weekly *Kepes 7*. He stated: "The existence and development of the Soviet Union has given strong impetus to the worldwide processes of national liberation and social rise." On the historic past, he pointed out, "the deep sympathy for socialism could only be undermined by the serious

distortions of the leadership of the communist movement. Inestimable damage was caused by the exclusion of progressive forces and autocratic practices based on suspicion. (...) The socialist countries have achieved their results in the face of the distortions, but the errors, crimes and tragedies of the decades plagued with deformations continue to influence the opinion of people and their emotions towards socialism."

Gyorgy Aczel further points out, "despite its great social values, socialism has not yet created the means of an efficient economy. The required forms should make the people accept the economic and political institutions of socialism as their own. It was a serious mistake to permanently disregard the classic Marxist teaching on the crucial importance of public control over the power machinery."

Regarding the present situation in Hungary, Gyorgy Aczel said, "we have tried our best to protect the living standard of the population and the internal economy from the shocking effects of the world economy. We made a mistake not to carry out timely rapid structural and organizational updating. At the first sign of improving credit terms and economic equilibrium, we hastily tried to set the economy to powerful growth. The lack of economic reality behind the concepts caused resignation, apathy, panic and distrust. Things have reached a critical stage. (...) The situation warns all of us to careful consideration and calls to forge alliance with all forces ready to safeguard the interests of the country. (...) There is today far-reaching agreement that the economic reforms can only be continued under a comprehensive system of political and social reforms, which have to be worked out at an accelerated pace. (...) We have to deeply consider our repeated mistakes of the past decades. Even our best initiatives have not been completely put into practice, and only accomplished reforms will go down in history.

Leaders' Public Appearances 29 Oct-4 Nov

AU061540 [Editorial Report] Budapest *Nepszabadsag* in Hungarian from 30 October-5 November, and *Magyar Hirlap* of 31 October report on the public appearances of the following leaders between 29 October-4 November (source, date, and page number of each report given in parentheses):

Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo, visited Baranya County on 30 October (*Nepszabadsag*, 31 Oct, p 4).

Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo, attended a meeting of the National Presidium of the PPF on 30 October; place not given (*Nepszabadsag*, 31 Oct, p 4).

Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended an awards ceremony at the headquarters of the National trade Union Council in Budapest on 4 November (*Nepszabadsag*, 5 Nov, p 5).

Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Vas County on 28-29 October (*Nepszabadsag*, 30 Oct, p 5).

Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, visited Csongrad County on 30 October (*Nepszabadsag*, 31 Oct, p 4).

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial wall of the martyrs of the workers' movement on 4 November (*Nepszabadsag*, 5 Nov, p 5).

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, participated in the opening ceremony of the "70 Years for Peace" documentary and fine arts exhibition in the Vigado Gallery in Budapest on 4 November (*Nepszabadsag*, 5 Nov, p 5).

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, returned from a visit to Moscow on 4 November (*Nepszabadsag*, 5 Nov, p 5).

Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, received Thomas Klestil, secretary general of the Austrian Foreign Office; date and place not given (*Magyar Nemzet*, 31 Oct, p 3).

Walesa, Dissidents Call For Reforms

LD071935 Hamburg DPA in German 1836 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Forty-five Polish dissidents of various persuasions, during a meeting with Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union in Warsaw on Saturday, have called for fundamental political and economic reforms. Some dissidents said after the 7-hour long meeting, which took place in rooms belonging to the church, that all had agreed that the whole of the Eastern bloc is at present in a critical phase.

Even the political leaders have realized that the continuation of the present methods of exercising power is dangerous. In this new situation the opposition must investigate if and how independent forces can take part in these changes and stimulate them. A minimum of these reforms will have to guarantee the rule of law, respect of human rights and trade union pluralism. Economic reforms are inconceivable without democratization.

The meeting was attended, apart from Solidarity representatives, among others by Jerzy Turowicz, editor-in-chief of the Catholic weekly *Tygodnik Powszechny*, which is close to the pope, and Jacek Czaputowicz, spokesman for the "Freedom and Peace" group of pacifists. Concerning the impending referendum in Poland, Walesa emphasized that the Solidarity trade union is indifferent to it. This is not an appeal for a boycott; even so, he and his friends are agreed that in view of the general tenor of the questions taking part is pointless.

GOSR 'Outstanding Anniversary' Celebrated

Warsaw, Gdansk Festivities

LD081206 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)—Ceremonial gatherings, meetings, and concerts devoted to the outstanding anniversary were held throughout Poland on the eve of the 70th anniversary jubilee of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]

In the building of the central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [PSFS], in Warsaw, the organization's aktiv met a delegation from the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society [SPFS], which arrived in Poland to take part in celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of October. Taking part in the meeting was a delegation from the command of the Northern Group of forces of the Soviet Army, with its commander, Lieutenant General Ivan Korbutov. Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PSFS central board, presented state awards and PSFS medals and badges of honor to meritorious PSFS figures. Soviet guests were also among those rewarded. The highest PSFS award—the "Fraternal Assistance" Medal—was presented to Mikhail Shchadov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR minister of the coal industry, and deputy of the SPFS central board [Supreme Soviet, SPFS titles as received] Colonel Boris Volynov, pilot-cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and deputy chairman of the central board of the SPFS [name, rank, title as received], and Oleg Losoto, correspondent of the *Pravda* newspaper in Poland; were awarded gold medals "for services in strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship." [passage omitted]

Speaking at a ceremonial gathering held at the "V.I. Lenin" shipbuilding works in Gdansk, Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk voivodship committee of the PZPR, and Vadim Mutskiy [name as received], USSR consul-general, stressed the historic importance of the October Revolution and its influence on the development of friendly relations between Poland and the USSR. [passage omitted]

USSR Friendship 'Gala' Meeting

LD081308 Warsaw PAP in English 1919 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—A gala meeting held at the Wielki Theatre in Warsaw today under the auspices of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society TPPR and the Ministry of Culture and Art was the main event of the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution in Poland.

The meeting was attended by representatives of political and state authorities, high-ranking members of social organizations, Warsaw authorities, representatives of Warsaw-based plants, veterans of the worker movement, and former combatants of World War Two.

Speeches were delivered by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Jozef Baryla and Soviet ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

They recalled that the October Revolution signified a victory of humanistic principles of social justice and was a great landmark in the history of the world. As a new social system, socialism, born of this victory, has shown resilience, vitality and strength even in the moments of the toughest test, they pointed out.

The speeches pointed to the participation of Poles in the revolution and the development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation, which along with the perestroyka [restructuring] in the Soviet Union and socialist renewal in Poland, are at present entering a qualitatively higher stage.

The artistic part included performances by artists from the state Opera and the Baltic Symphony Orchestra from Gdansk who presented scenes from Aram Khachaturian's ballet.

Baryla Addresses Meeting

LD081354 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1602 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Esteemed comrades and citizens, dear guests:

I have the honor of opening the solemn concert devoted to the 30th [as heard] anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Together with the nations of the Soviet Union, and with the societies of the entire socialist community, with all the forces of progress, we are celebrating today a great anniversary, representing a turning point in the history of the world.

I welcome all those who have come to today's ceremony, representatives of the highest political and state authorities of our country, of the party and the allied parties, of the Sejm, the Council of State and the government. I cordially welcome the representatives of PRON and the social, self-management and vocational organizations. I also warly welcome those present in this hall - who were participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the veterans of the workers' movement. I cordially welcome the delegations from the works enteprises and the countryside, who have arrived in large numbers; the soldiers of the Polish People's Army and functionaries of the Citizens' Militia. I welcome the delegations of young people, representatives of the voivodships, and residents of our capital, Warsaw. I cordially welcome representatives of the fraternal Soviet nation; employees of the Embassy and the agencies of the Soviet Union in Warsaw; the delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friednship Society; and representatives of the Soviet Army. I welcome representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Comrades and citizens, all progressive mankind turns (?persistently), with heartfelt thought and with historical reflection, to the memorable days of October 1917, which with the salvo of the "Aurora" announced the birth of a new world.

From the persepctive of 70 years it is clearly visible that no one has tackled a task as bold as that by the Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin; and no one has been confronted by a bask that is so difficult and far-sighted. The previous revolutions merely changed the forms of exploitation and the means by which the priviledged classes ruled. The October turning point went incomparably deeper. Born of scientific analysis and revolutionary practice, imbued with profound humanism, the idea of the liberation of man, of social justice, peace and international friendship, began to be realized. The revolutionary October deed was born from ideological courage, from a refusal to accept the prevailing order, from the revolt by the oppressed masses. It was based on a cool scientific analysis and also a heated, ardent desire, and the deep conviction that it is possible to construct a better, more just world, and to entrust it to the management of working people. And so the natural allies of the revolution were both those who desired progress in a universal dimension and those who endeavored to discern through its prism an improvement in their own fate.

The ideas of October have often evoked a great a response among the world community. At least three of these occasions before the hallmark of a turning point. The first time was at the moment of the birth of the new authority when—as Vladimir Lenin wrote at the time, I quote—despite the slanders directed against Russia by the representatives of the bourgeoisie, in all countries of the world, the word Soviet has become not only comprehensible, but popular as well. End quote. The second time was when the Red Army delivered a shattering blow to the genocidal war machine of Hitlerite Germany. Socialism then gained the dimension of a world system. It began to exert an influence on the life of many nations, over extensive areas of Europe and Asia. And the third time is now when the Russian words perestroya [restructuring] and glasnost are known in the world and do not require translation into other languages. Moreover the radical peace initiatives evoke a vital echo among all mankind.

It is precisely now that the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist countries have entered a period of the liberation of new deposits of social energy, for the cause of an accelerated implementation of the goals and ideals of socialism.

The new system encountered numerous obstacles on the way to its development. They had an objective nature, especially the backwardness deepend by the destructive effects of war and also the destructive opposition of international and indigenous reaction. The traditional methods of thinking, habits and stereotypes were also to be overcome. There were also subjective obstacles, resulting from errors committed. Despite this, socialism, especially in moments of the greatest trial, showed resistance, liveliness, and strength. Now too, faced with the severe call of the 21st century, it manifests its creative power. Moscow, to which the eyes of the world are directed in these anniversay days, glows with dynamism, youth, and constructivism [as heard].

Marxism-Leninism defined the extensive areas of progress in a new way. This is the very rich problem area of the raising of the working-class to the role of a conscious creator of history, the author of its own and the national fate, the leading force of transformations. This is the decisive rejection of national oppression in its enemy form, opposition to aggression and war, supported by a qualitatively new vision of international relations. This is a deep educational and cultural revolution, the assurance of favorable conditions for a start in life and for development of young people in general, and also full equal rights for women. It is a perspective for true democracy and self-management, the vision of a state that is strong in the consciousness of the masses that decide, taking advantage of the fullness of political,

social and economic rights. It is, finally, the unprecedented plan for activity in the sphere of economic development, social justice and welfare guarantees. These aims and directions have had and continue to have an overwhelming influence on leftist and liberation forces. They have in different forms entered into all the currents of contemporary humanistic thinking.

In this context, the words of Mikhail Gorbachev sounded especially eloquent during the joint session of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, about the fact that precisely October showed mankind the road leading into the future and also the new values of truly human relations. Rather than egoism, collectivism; rather than exploitation and oppression, freedom and equality; rather than the tyranny of the minority, real people's power; rather than the unrestrained and cruel play of social forces, the growing role of the intellect and humanism; rather than quarrels, discord, and wars, the unification of all people and peace. The road to new horizons was and remains long, hedged about with difficulties. The rate of transformations and the scale of achievements are still decided by those factors that assure the victory of October: revolutionary boldness, consistency, a sober balance sheet of strengths and possibilities, realism, and criticism in the course of activity.

A return to the sources of socialism, and adaptation of these factors in solving the complex problems of contemporary times—in this sense the changes embracing today the Soviet Union, Poland, the entire region of socialism constitute a revolutioanry process that is derived from the Leninist tradition. Of fundamental significance is the adaptation of the methods of constructing socialism to the conditions which are created. In the history of socialism a painful and sometimes tragic page has been written by the effects of treating as timeless dogmas some phenomena and assessments, which were characteristic of a specific situation or specific place.

The authors of October acted contrary to all fixed patterns [schemat]. They managed to concentrate in a single current the workers' desire for justice, the peasants' hunger for land, the soldiers' opposition to the imperialist war, and the wishes for liberation of the oppressed nations. They had the courage to reach for power for the people, to decide when and in what way it was appropriate to do this.

Esteemed comrades and citizens, after the unsubmissive poet I will repeat the verses of his poems that, once confiscated and condemned, were the inspiration of the left and in the new era of Polish history became the truth of the generations building socialism. They resound: I greet the Russian revolution, hat to the ground, in Polish fashion.

These words recall how many Poles supported Great October with warm thoughts, an internationalist stance, and revolutionary armed deeds. So it was in the days preceding the revolution, in the political struggle for the consciousness of the workers of Petersburg. So it was in the days of the storming of the Winter Palace, and when it was appropriate to defend the new Soviets' power from the attacks of counterrevolution and imperialist intervention. It is a matter for our national satisfaction that in the days that shook the world almost 200,000 of our countrymen took part in the defense of the revolution. Polish revolutionaries were so numerously on the side of Lenin, enjoying the great trust of their comrades. In the chronicles of the struggles for Soviet power, the Revolutionary Regiment of Red Warsaw, the Lublin Light Horse Regiment, the Western Rifle Division, and other Polish units performed bravely. There were also Poles among the creators of the young Soviet statehood, Army and Navy, diplomacy and science. They shared their difficulties with the Soviet worker and peasant. This fact was a clear reply to the policy of the party of Lenin on the issue of the independence of our homeland. It was permanently entered in the annals of the glorious, progressive and revolutionary traditions of the Polish nation.

Many events are connected with the October victory, events that were decisive for the history of Poland in the stormy 20th century. We do not forget about the stance of the Western states adopted in 1918. The Wilson Declaration and the decisions of Versailles. These remain in our history as favorable to the Polish cause; and yet they were forced by the course of events and subordinated to the political interests of the Western powers.

The declaration of the rights of nations in Russia, the cancellation of the treaties of partition by the council of peoples' commissars, the respecting of our right to self-determination by the young Soviet authority—these things however were of decisive importance. These are facts of an irrefutable historical significance; and they contain the source of our great national turning points: the regaining of independence; the salvation of the nation from biological extermination and the liberation from the Hitlerite yoke; the establishment of people's power and the construction of socialism; as well as the present process of the profound reforming of the state, of the restructuring of the economy and the democratization of public life.

The dilemmas, which Polish history has not spared us and which contemporary times do not spare us, will not be resolved by anyone for us or without us. This is our obligation and our responsibility.

But no person, no community, no nation is a lonely island, all the more so at the end of the 20th century. Europe and the world, more so than ever before, are at the present a system of state organisms with a multiplicity of links, with a strong influence on each other, with close mutual conditioning factors. In this system of linkages and dependences the October Revolution has become for Poland a factor of great, simply historic

significance. As its consequence, gradually, in the pain of bitter experiences, in the overcoming of mutual grudges and stereotypes; in the toil of profound revaluations, the foundations of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms were laid and invigorated, followed then by the class alliance, ideological friendship, and fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between our states and peoples. Only in the new conditions of the system of government, fully above all today, can we objectively evaluate the past, remove the blank spots, and look boldly into the future.

Esteemed gathering, the irrevocable turn of our national fate toward popular statehood, socialist transformations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is written into Poland's most recent history. The unity of the main national and state interests has become intertwined with an identity of fundamental ideological assumptions and principles of the system of government.

Creatively interpretating Marxism-Leninism and seeing its aims in perspective have given birth in our parties to a will for reconstruction. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of our party's Central Committee during the ceremony marking of the 70th anniversary of Great October in the Kremlin on Monday, said I quote: A turning-point is coming for socialism. Transformations reaching to the depths are coming. They reflect the objective appropriateness of historic development. This is thus a process that is lasting and irreversible. End quote.

Today to be in favor of socialism is to declare oneself in favor of the constant seeking of new values, in favor of effective progress in favor of changes as deep as reality demands and allows. Great October was all this. All this should also be today's realization of its ideals, if it is to be thorough and fruitful. Precisely the conviction of our party, expressed at the 9th and 10th congresses, confirmed by the attainments and perspectives of socialist renewal, and the conviction of all the partiotic forces of the Polish nation, makes us the allies of the reviving processes that in recent years have been shaped, awoken and realized by the CPSU. Together with restructing in the Soviet Union and socialist renewal in Poland, our relations have entered into a qualitatively higher phase. Restructuring the Soviet Union, the processes of renewal in Poland, have become an integral part of the transformations in contemporary socialism. The PZPR, steadfastly implementing the line of the 9th and 10th congresses, is introducing into them an original Polish contribution. We are acting together in the task of overcoming that which hampers developemnt, and which lowers the effectiveness and the attractiveness of the solutions of the political order. Likewise we are linked by our satisfaction in our achievement, by the conviction that we are succeeding in changing, reforming and improving reality; and by the concern about that which is still not perfect and which continues to be socially painful.

Today we know that concern for the strength, effectiveness, and authority of the state is indispensable. But there should also be concern for it to fulfill a role of service in relation to the nation, so that it should never mutate into harmful omnipotence, bureaucracy and an excess of regulations, commands and restrictions that hamper human initiative, weaken joint management, and create a sense of a division between authority and the community. We cannot agree to there being plenty of socialism in our words and too little of it in practice.

The party sees all these dangers. It has subjected to a harsh self-assessment the errors committed in the past, and it has consistently brought them to account. Only in such a climate could the line of socialist renewal be born in accordance with the slogan: Socialism yes, distortions no; the line of reforms, accord and struggle. We are realizing it with tenacity and determination.

Poland today is different from what it was in the seventies, in 1980, and in 1981. In the difficult years of the crisis we undertook the task of thorough political and economic reforms. By the effort of all the community the Polish economy has been revived. The process of reforming it is being pursued. Industrial and agricultural production is slowly but systematically growing. We are intensifying the processes of democratization and of improving the country's political system. National accord is strengthening and widening. Our country has regained a worthy place in the socialist community. It is normalizing relations with the Western states. We are increasingly active in Europe and the world. We are making an important contribution to the development of international cooperation, the consolidation of peace and security. It may be said then that this work is bearing fruit in many specific achievements. However, we are also aware that this is not enough; that more could have been done and better. Out of this awareness emerges the will to speed up the country's development and the social expectations.

Our life brings with it two truths about progress and about delays. Progress is felt to be obvious; delays hurt. They are accumulated in social impatience, in human dissatisfaction. There is only one road: one must go forward more quickly. The chance of acceleration: this is the new phase of socialist renewal, the second stage of both the economic reform and of profound politico-systemic transformations. This the course toward initiative and effectiveness; democracy and conscious discipline; toward replacing moods of apathy and impossibility by growing ambitions, initiative and innovation; democracy and conscious discipline. This is the deepest meaning of the present transformations. We are determined to continue the renewal in such a way as, while strengthening the state's strategic functions, to intensify democracy; broaden the scope of civic rights; overcome bureaucratic stratifications; extend self-government; and enforce the law. The changes carried out recently in the structure and functions of the central

administrative and economic authorities are subordinated to these aims. We want to increase the role and possibilities of town and parish self-governments and open up a wider road for citizens' initiatives, including through the associations' movement, which has rich traditions in Poland.

It is obvious that these innovatory intentions will be successful and take root if they have society's support, among party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, old and young, women and men, when they become the broadest level of national accord. So, we speak openly of the importance of the changes being made and of what can be gained by speeding up economic reform. Neither do we conceal the truth about the problems linked with them and about their complexity. We express the profound hope that in the coming referendum, despite the false, actually anti-Polish, promptings, society will affirm its determination to restore to health the national economy and to develop the Polish model of democracy in the country's life.

Esteemed comrades, from the humanist message of the October Revolution and from the striving to assure for humanity the conditions of peaceful development the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders was born. Its creative development is the idea of disarmament, connected with the guarantee of the equal security of all states, persistently raised by the Soviet Union, by Mikhail Gorbachev, on the international forum.

From these roots, from a sense of realism, responsibility and good will, the new thinking about the issues of the contemporary world is derived. Thanks to the ideas and the proposals nurtured by the traditions of Great October, the process of the discreditation is taking place of such concepts invented by the imperialist circles as the balance of fear and deterrence. Political thinking is ever more broadly replacing thinking in military terms. The awareness is maturing that in the present epoch more important is not that which divides but that which mankind has in common.

The Soviet-U.S. dialogue, though not without difficulty, brings nearer the possibility of achieving an agreement about the elimination of medium-and shorter-range nuclear missiles. Negotiations are in progress on the 50-percent reduction of the strategic missiles of both powers, on the limitation of other elements for the arms race, and on an improvement in the conditions of mutual security and peaceful coexistence.

From the earliest days of People's Poland we have done everything to make the danger of war recede. The peace proposals, often indeed submitted by Poland, are well known in the world. The memorandum known as the Jaruzelski plan sent in July to the states—signatories to the CSCE final act—contained a comprehensive plan for the reduction of armaments and for increasing confidence in central Europe. It concerns that part of Europe where at the point of contact between the two sociopolitical systems and two military alliances the greatest concentration of armed forces and deadly weapons has come into being— and where the seeds of militarism and revisionism still lie. The implementation of this idea lies in the interests of all Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, of all states participating in the CSCE process. A constructive presence in the international arena is our duty and our right. We fulfill them in accordance with the interest of the nation and the state, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrades and citizens, for 70 years, the ideas of social progress, peace and humanism have been indissolubly linked with the cause that the October Revolution began so magnificently and heroically. It affirms the existence of the immense reserves of the new system of government, which is currently looking for dynamic development transformations and better solutions, in line with the aspirations of socialist collective life. For us Poles they are the guarantees of the independence, existence, security and prosperity of our homeland, and of new horizons of socialist development. They are the expression of sincere admiration for the achievements of the Land of the Soviets, for the program fo transformations, which—thinking of future generations—stretch into the 21st century.

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! May the friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union develop and strengthen! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Soviet Envoy Addresses Meeting

LD081316 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1633 GMT6 Nov 87

[Speech by Vladimir Ignatyevich Brovikov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, at the 6 November gala meeting in Warsaw's Wielki Theater to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—live; Brovikov speaks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends! Seventy years ago,the salvoes of the legndary "Aurora" told the world of the victory of Great October. Immediately afterward, at a meeting of the Petrograd Council of Worker and soldier delegates, the words of Vladimir Lenin were heard as a signal. The worker and peasant revolution, of the vital need for which the Bolsheviks constantly spoke, had been achieved. From that day and hour, one of the greatest states in the world, Russia, began to live according to the new, revolutionary calendar; under a new, socialist name; according to new, humanist laws. From that day and hour, therefore, the course of world history changed radically. The road to socialism, to national and spiritual liberation was opened up to the nations. From

that day and hour, the fate of the Polish nation began to take new shape. Great October created real premises for the national reconstruction and state independence of Poland.

After the victory of the revolution, tens of thousands of Poles fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Russian proletariat, for our freedom and yours. The names of many of them are written in gold letters in the heroic chronicle of the Soviet state. Today, too, when the next, 70th Jubliee page in our revolutionary calendar has been turned, we are with you, dear Polish friends, and with full justification we say: This is our great, common festive day; our joint triumph. [applause] We are glad that we are together with you, on both ordinary and festive days. Permit yourselves, then, to be given warm greetings and wishes to mark the glorious October jubilee: all of you present in this hall and, through you, all veterans of the Polish revolutionary movement, our comrades in the struggle against fascism; labor veterans; workers and peasants; scientific and cultural activists; Polish Army soldiers; and young people. We sincerely wish you successes in implementing the program decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, in further consolidating socialism on Polish soil.

Esteemed friends! Thanks to its nature, the celebrations of the 70th GOSR anniversary have become, in fact, an event of immense, I would say epoch-making significance. It is the greatest state and personal festive day for each one of the 280 million Soviet citizens. It is the festival of all progressive mankind, as well. The celebrations in Moscow, with 163 deleagtions from 119 countries participating, presented to the world convincing testimony of the historic significance of October. At the jubilee meeting, a broad panorama of the achievements of the Soviet people was presented to the meeting of the leaders of parties and movements from abroad. The dialectic of mutual links of the past, present, and future of socialism, of the whole world revolutionary process was shown. Answers to the cardinal issues of history, the most burning problems of the present day, were given in the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev. October and reconstruction—the Revolution continues. In this outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism, the stages of building socialism, the immense achievements of the Soviet people, and the mistakes and errors of the past were assessed from a position of historical truth and responsibility, probably for the first time, and an inspiring prospect for the future was shown. Hard trials have been the lot of our party and nation, and we have endured them with dignity. We took the country out of ruin and backwardness; we transformed it into a powerful socialist superpower; we transformed life (?and) fundamentally transformed the spiritual world of man.

That is why it remains a puzzling phenomenon of the 20th century to foreign students of the land of the Soviets: How did it happen, they ask, that a previously backward country which, in addition, sustained immense losses in wars inflicted on it, survived ruin and famine to achieve a leading position in the world? For us and for you, the reply to this questionis clear: The enthusiasm of the masses born during the Great Revolution, the intelligence and highest political skill of Lenin, the ability of the party formed by him to unite and mobilize the nation to implement the aims and tasks put forward—these are the reasons for our victories and achievements. Yes, we do not negate that in our history, on our pioneering route, various things occurred, both heroic and tragic, both great victories and sour failures. However, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, history is one and irreversible. Whatever emotions it may raise; it is our history and it is dear to us.

Comrades! I will say, no end. It continues; it is continued; it creates great matters. Today, it is in reconstruction. It is undergoing deep transformations that, beginning with the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, are being made real in all areas of the socio-economic, political, and spiritual life of Soviet society. In carrying out these tasks, the party rests on the lasting foundation we have raised, a fundamentally new social structure. It unites within itself legacy, innovation, and the historic experience of bolshevism and present-day socialism. In the first place, reconstruction, continuing the work of October, has put forward two important tasks, organically linked to each other: the democratization of the whole of social life and radical economic reform.

Not only the material, but also the spiritual sphere of socialism has been drawn into the orbit of restructuring [przebudowa]: Science and education, literature and art, a whole complex of social and moral values. in the (?past) period of work in the spirit of restructuring, no small amount has been achieved. The rate of increase in production has been speeded up. Qualitative changes have appeared in the economy. The machinery-building industry is being modernized. Agriculture is developing in a stable way. Important social undertakings are being implemented. The scale of housing construction has grown perceptibly. Working people's incomes are rising. Great reorganization programs for national education and the health service are being implemented. The most important thing is that a new political and moral-psychological atmosphere should be created in the country; that people's interest in social goals should increase; that their activeness should grow; that the level of demands, criticism, self-criticism, and glasnost [jawnosc] should rise. Our nation supports restructuring. It demands that it be advanced ceaselessly.

Dear Friends! Our restructuring and your renewal [odnowa] are related to each other. These processes not only have a beneficial effect on the internal development of both countries, but also make our friendship and cooperation deepen, like the whole gamut of Soviet-Polish relations. We have never been so close to each other before, Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the ceremonial meeting in Moscow. The affinity of goals and searches,

the implementation of reforms in the Soviet Union and Poland have raised the relations between our parties, states, and peoples to a particularly new and qualitatively high level.

The bilateral seeking of a situation in which our relations could be made healthy has found its expression in the long-term, comprehensive programs and agreements tending toward the deepening of integrationary ties in the areas of the economy, and science and technology, which have been signed at the highest level. Here, priority is given to the wide development of direct contacts, the creation of joint enterprises and scientific research teams, the development of direct exchanges of goods. The only significance of its sort was given by the fact of the signing by the leaders of our parties of the declaration on cooperation in the areas of ideology, culture, and science. The tasks formulated in this document and the program accompanying it are already being translated into the language of practice and serve well the spiritual bringing together of our nations. Comrades! The victory of Great October had a decided influence on the whole system of international relations. To the language of contacts between countries there entered such concepts, born through the revolution, as authentic cooperation on an equal footing, peaceful coexistence, and disarmament. A strong beam of light in the dark kingdom of international self-will, where reigned the unchallengeable right of the strong, became the first document of Soviet power, the Leninist decree on peace, and the principles contained in it, (?which) also today constitute the foundation of our policy, our vigorous actions in the international arena.

The Leninist ideas of peace and coexistence today are given new content. The specific characteristics of the nuclear epoch have brought into the forefront the problem of the survival of humanity. With all its diverse and contradictory character, the contemporary world has found itself confronted by global, universally human problems, and it constitutes a single whole. The salvation of life on earth, the protection of civilization from extermination, these are the alpha and omega of Soviet foreign policy. Our concept of and our steadfast struggle for peace are finding their reflection in deeds, in our behavior in the international areas, in the very style of foreign and diplomatic activity.

An open, honest dialogue, without any attempt at fooling or deceiving anyone, lies at the heart of the new political thinking, the new methods of solving international problems. The effectiveness of such thinking and methods is obvious. The significent international initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at the creation of an atom- and violence-free world, have met with understanding, approval, and support on the part of political circles, as well as the broad international community. Under the mighty influence of the consistent, constructive, and on-the-offensive policy of our state, the ice, as one may say, is beginning to crack.

Imperialism is being compelled to reckon with the realities of contemporary reality, with the logic of the development of the world (?process), with the universal striving of nations toward life in a safe world and in friendship. It is precisely these factors that are forcing the U.S. Administration to modernize its policy and engage in dialogue. An eloquent confirmation of this are the Soviet-U.S. negotiations for the undertaking in the near future of an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles. This will be the first step in history on the road to the destruction of nuclear arsenals. The strength of the foreign policy born by October, led by the Soviet state, is today the recepient of wide support from the side of the progressive forces and currents of our globe, above all from the side of the socialist states, acting together. Every one of them manifests not a few of its own initiatives, bringing its own significant contribution to the overall, holy [swieta] cause of the strengthening of peace. The broad repercussions, as well as the acknowledgement of world society gained by these contributions are known to Polish citizens. In the first place among them is the Jaruzelski Plan, which makes an enormous contribution to the creation in the European home of an atmosphere of trust, to cooperation on an equal footing, and to the weakening of tension.

Comrades! All our achievements, acts, and intentions are saturated with the spirit of October, the ideas of Vladimir Lenin, and the intentions of the party. These are our key political and moral values, the most important criteria according to which we evaluate the past and the present, and face the future. In October 1917, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, we departed from the old world, having rejected it irrevocably. We are striding toward the new world, the world of communism. From this road we never will turn back.

Allow me, dear friends, to cordially thank all the organizers of this solemn meeting—the PZPR Central Committee, the leadership and aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Ministry of Culture and Art—for the festive, really warm and fraternal atmosphere that reigns in this hall. We express our sincere gratitude to Jozef Barylar, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for the warm words addressed to our party and to the Soviet people, for the high assessment of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

We wish you, our Polish friends and brothers, a peaceful sky, good health, happiness, and prosperity. Long live great October!

Long live Soviet-Polish friendship; may it flourish! [applause]

Delegation Returns From Moscow

LD072348 Warsap PAP in English 1929 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7—Poland's delegation headed by PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, PUWP CC Political Bureau

Member, Premier Zbigniew Messner, Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek returned to Poland after gala celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At the Warsaw's Okecie Airport, the delegation was greeted by PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat officials, members of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, representatives of Sejm and of the Soviet Embassy.

Aboard a plane on his way back from Moscow, Wojciech Jaruzelski made a statement for the Polish television in which he conveyed his impressions from the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and said in part:

"It was undoubtedly a great event of not only an all-Soviet scope but also of a global one, with particular regard to the whole left, all progressive forces, forces of peace. I need not add, either, what the significance of the revolution as a great historical fact is for us, Poles, and what is the significance of all that which is taking place in the USSR now and what can rightly be called the second revolution. We are greatly satisfied over the fact that there is convergence of solutions, of Polish and Soviet quest at this stage. And that—as I said during the gala meeting in Moscow—never before, have Polish and Soviet relations been equally close and marked with mutual confidence and mutual respect. And this is particularly important," he said.

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD080145 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7—Ambassador of the USSR to Poland Vladimir Brovikov gave a reception at the embassy halls here today to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

The reception was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner, Sejm Speaker and President of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Central Committee Roman Malinowski, and President of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski.

Also present were members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, Deputy Prime Ministers Jozef Koziol, Zdzislaw Sadowski, and Zbigniew Szalajda, representatives of professional, cultural and scientific milieux, former fighters from workers' movement, participants in the Great Socialist October Revolution, and war veterans, among others.

The reception was also attended by delegations of the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship main board, Red Army Forces Group North, and the command of the Warsaw Treaty Forces. Among the guests were heads and members of diplomatic representations accredited to Poland.

The reception passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

USSR Envoy Decorates Monuments

LD080152 Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 7—On the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, residents of Warsaw paid tribute to revolutionaries, participants in struggles for national and social liberation, soldiers of the Red Army fallen in the struggle with fascism for Poland's freedom.

Wreaths from representatives of the leadership of PUWP, UPP [United Peasant party], and DP [democratic Party], PRON, and Polish-Soviet Friendship Society were laid at the mausoleum cemetery of the Red Army soldiers and at the death gate of the Warsaw citadel as well as at the monuments to Feliks Dzierzynski, Julian Marchlewski and Karol Swierczewski. A delegation of the Soviet Embassy headed by Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov and delegations of diplomatic missions from other socialist countries laid wreaths at the mausoleum cemetery and at the citadel death gate.

Meanwhile, gala meetings and cultural events to mark the anniversary were held throughout Poland. Wreaths were laid at the Lenin monument in Poronin, the locality in southern Poland where Lenin had once resided.

Skalski Appointed to 'Top' Defense Position

LD070019 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6—President of the National Defence Committee (KOK) and Commander-in-chief of Polish Armed Forces Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Gen. Tadeusz Tuczapski, and thanked him for his hitherto fruitful service in top positions in the Army, and wished his more success in his social and professional activities.

Also today, chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau [as received] and Minister for National Defence Gen. Floran Siwicki, an expanded meeting of an administrative council of bodies subordinated to the chief inspector of the national territorial defence was held here.

The defence minister thanked Gen. Tadeusz Tuczapski for his long service in the positions of territorial defence chief inspector, national defence committee secretary and national civil defence chief. He emphasized Tuczapski's contribution to the development of the Polish

Army, and particularly to the development and consolidation of the country's defence system. At the same time, Minister Siwicki introduced to the Council Gen. Jerzy Skalski, who took over after Tuczapski, and wished him success in the new, responsible position.

Jaruzelski Attends 6 Nov Katowice Meeting

Discusses Referendum

LD061347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The sociopolitical situation in the region in the light of the preparations for the national referendum, and organizational matters are today being discussed at a plenary meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner are taking part in the debates.

At the request of Bogumil Ferensztajn, the Voivodship Committee decided to recall him from his post of first secretary. Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo, put forward the candidature of Manfred Gorywoda to this post.

Bogumil Ferensztajn is known to hold the post of minister of land use management and construction in the new cabinet.

Greets Ferensztajn on Resignation

LD062358 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—Today's plenary session of the PUWP Katowice Voivodship committee held in Katowice (southern Poland) was devoted to the socio-political situation in the region in the light of the preparations for the nationwide referendum and organizational matters.

The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Due to Bogumil Ferensztajn's appointment to the post of the minister of the spacial economy and construction, the plenum accepted his resignation from the function of the first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Katowice. In a secret ballot the participants elected Manfred Gorywoda to the vacant post, who was unanimously recommended by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Katowice committee's executive.

Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed the warmest words of recognition and thanks to Bogumil Ferensztajn for his active, nearly four-year, leadership of the most numerous (over 250,000 members) Katowice voivodship party organization in the recent difficult years.

New tasks which the Sejm entrusted to Bogumil Ferensztajn are the best example of this, said Jaruzelski and added that housing construction is the problem to which the party and government give priority importance and which has the most social siginficance in Poland.

In the evening, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner left for Moscow to participate in the second part of the ceremonies connected with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Speaks on Restructuring

LD062354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpt] An assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the Katowice voivodship in the light of preparations for the national referendum was the subject of today's deliberations of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice. Among the participants in the deliberations were members of the highest party and government authorities, with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, Zygmunt Muranski and Bogumil Ferensztajn.

In the course of the nearly 3-hour discussion, on the basis of concrete examples, ways were indicated of implementing the Second Stage of the Economic Reform and the role of party organizations in this sphere. There was talk of the enormous reserves residing in the economy, while indicating the still great waste and bad quality of products. The development of enterprise, it was said, is in many cases still slowed down by formal hindrances, and not infrequently by many years of habitituation to lack of belief in its success. These barriers should be overcome and this is one of the main tasks for members of the party.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance that the process taking place in the Soviet Union have for changes in Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled various kinds of decisions made by the highest authorities of our country to implement the general guidelines of the party, concerning reconstruction at the center and also reconstruction of the lower rungs of the direction and management of our socioeconomic and political life in the party also. The reorganization of economic structures must be carried out to the very bottom, inclusive of job certification. Cadres will decide on the shape and character of these reforms, cadres that are bold, strong and competent, ideologically tied to the cause of socialism.

After the deliberations, when asked about the words often spoken today, that the time that remains to the referendum cannot be time lost for the party, Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin recording] [Jaruzelski] Every day, every hour, should be exploited, above all so as to make us more conscious of the significance of this referendum, with a clean conscience I would say; with an understanding

such as to carry out as much as possible in the area of ordering our life, removing various unsatisfactory aspects that lie within reach, that we can change for the benefit of working people.

[unidentified correspondent] Society is to declare what road it wishes to take. On the other hand, it will have to take this road itself.

[Jaruzelski] Of course, this is obvious, and that is also why the referendum, next to the first question regarding economic affairs in the Second Stage of the Reform, puts a second question regarding the deepening of democratization. These are inseparable tasks. Only a wide participation by society, conscious, cocreating, coauthoring, can guarantee the success of reforms seen in their entire complex. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Departs Katowice for Moscow

LD061919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpts] In Katowice, the voivodship committee of the PZPR has been in session. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the debates, Wojciech Jaruzelski (?addressed) expressions of recognition and gratitude to Bogumil Ferensztajn, for his almost 4-year-long term of heading the Katowice party organization. [passage omitted]

In the evening, Wojciech Jaruzelski left for the second part of the anniversary celebrations in Moscow.

Report on Joint Soviet History Commission

AU090937 Vienna Television Service in German 2100 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Report by Mathias Pongracz, Austrian television correspondent in Poland, including recorded portions of an interview with Polish historian Professor Czeslaw Madajczyk; date and place not given; Madajczyk statements in Polish with superimposed German translation in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In 1943 members of the German Wehrmacht found a grave with 4,500 Polish officers in Katyn. An international commission discovered they been shot in the spring of 1940, at a time when this area had been occupied by the Soviets. The Soviets, who in 1944 came back to this area, have denied this crime ever since.

Last April in Moscow General Jaruzelski and General Secretary Gorbachev signed an agreement. It expressly cites research into Soviet-Polish history to be dealt with by a Soviet-Polish commission.

"It is the task of this commission to clarify these voids in history. I, personally, do not like this term—I mean supplementing the historical picture with events that have to date been censored."

To date historical information about Katyn has also been censored.

"The documents that have been published so far, incriminate the Soviets more than the Germans. But the Soviet documents are still missing." [passage omitted]

One will see whether General Jaruzelski is willing to touch the hot brick of Katyn.

Barcikowski Receives Assisi 'Peace' Group

LD061359 Warsaw PAP in English 0044 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov. 5—Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today a delegation of the International Centre for Peace Between Peoples based in Assisi who conveyed to him a peace appeal addressed to the leaders of all European countries. [passage omitted]

Ceausescu Returns From Moscow Celebration

AU071942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1987—In the evening of November 7, RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from Moscow where, at head of a party and state delegation, he attended the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the RCP and Romanian state leader was greeted by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. Secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and of the Romanian Government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, other officials.

Upon their departure from Moscow, Nicolae Ceausescu and the other members of the Romanian party and state delegation were seen off by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; G.G. Vedernikov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; V.P. Logynov, deputy foreign minister.

GOSR Anniversary Marked in Bucharest

USSR Envoy Lays Wreath

AU061555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1987—In the morning of November 6, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, and embassy staff laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to V.I. Lenin in Romania's capital city on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Bucharest Municipality People's Council, generals and officers, other officials.

Festive Meeting Held

AU061940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1987—A festive meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] was held in Bucharest on November 6, arranged by the Bucharest City RCP Committee, GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Union] Central Council, CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Steering Board of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association.

Taking their seats in the presidium were Emil Bobu, Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Stefan Andrei, Suzana Gadea, Vasile Milea, Ana Muresan, Ioan Totu, as well as champions of the worker movement of Romania, members of the Steering Board of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, representatives of working people in Bucharest, men of arts and culture.

Taking their seats in the presidium were also J.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and V.I. Naumov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Agroindustrial Complex of the Russian SFSR, deputy chairman of the Central Management of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, head of the association's delegation, now in Romania.

Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, opened the meeting.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-presidcent of Romania's State Council spoke about the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

J.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, also addressed the meeting.

The festive meeting ended with an artistic show featuring musical and choreographic works by authors of the two countries.

SCINTEIA Editorial

AU091056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "On the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] Today, the peoples of the Soviet Union and revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world are celebrating today the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. This is an event which, through its profound significance and its tremendous influence on international developments, is of historic importance for the world.

The GOSR unfettered the tremendous revolutionary energy of the people's masses, gave impetus to their capability to make history and, on the basis of facts, has undeniably proved that the option for socialism is the only alternative in the struggle to eliminate backwardness in a historically short time, to speed up peoples' progress and comprehensive development, and to achieve the peoples' dearest aspirations and desires.

In the 70 years that have elapsed since the victory of the GOSR under the leadership of the Communist Party, which had been founded by Lenin, the Soviet peoples

traveled a long road, marked by impressive achievements. The Soviet Union has turned into a great industrial power, thus proving the tremendous potential of free work, freed from any kind of exploitation and oppression, and the awareness of participating in a great historic cause. The collectivization of agriculture, the elimination of illiteracy, the creation of a revolutionary, socialist culture, and the solution of the nationality problem have brought profound changes in the life of the Soviet peoples. The hard test of the Great Patriotic War vigorously demonstrated the Soviet peoples' adherence to the values of the new system and proved their desire to defend the revolutionary achievements.

In the postwar period, the wounds of the war were healed in a short time through the heroic work of the Soviet peoples and great successes were achieved in increasing the national wealth, in the Soviet Union's comprehensive development, in increasing the volume of industrial and agricultural production, in the progress of science and technology, education and culture, and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

At this point, the Soviet peoples strive with all their might to implement the decisions and targets set by the 27th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the strategic task of speeding up socioeconomic development and the trend toward the renewal of socialism.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union is carrying out tremendous and intensive political-diplomatic activity to solve the great problems confronting humanity today, in accordance with the peoples' hopes for peace and progress.

The RCP and our people highly appreciate the comprehensive activity the Soviet people are carrying out to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and are convinced that in this way the achievements attained so far will be consolidated even more, and that the Soviet Union will thus be raised to new heights of progress and civilization.

The GOSR jubilee is a happy opportunity to recall the relations of friendship and cooperation—with deep historic roots—between our parties and peoples, relations which are founded on the lasting basis of the principles of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and solidarity and comradely assistance.

A decisive role in expanding and intensifying these relations is played by the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and by the summit meetings. In this respect, particular importance lies in the talks held during the visits Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, paid to the Soviet Union and during the official visit of friendship Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid to Romania in May 1987. In addition, the recent meeting in Moscow between the RCP secretary general and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is of great importance. The implementation of the understandings concluded on those occasions will strengthen cooperation and solidarity between the two countries and peoples even more to their mutual benefit and to increase the prestige of socialism throughout the world.

On the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, the Communists and all working people in our country extend warmest congratulations to the Soviet Communists and the peoples of the USSR, and wish them to achieve new and ever greater successes in implementing the great targets set by the 27th CPSU Congress, in the progress toward communism, and in the country's constant development on the road to progress and civilization. They also express the conviction that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples will expand and intensify continuously, to the benefit of the two countries and of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Ceausescu To Visit Yugoslavia in November

AU061409 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendship visit to the SFRY in the second third of this month, at the invitation of Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the SRFY Presidency, and Comrade Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Bulgarian Ministers Hold Joint Meetings

Constantinescu Meets Ministers

AU062036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/11/1987—Ion Constantinescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, had a working meeting in Giurgiu, on November 6.

In keeping with the understandings set during the recent meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, they analyzed new possibilities to develop and expand the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration in various domains of activity and set measures to step up the collaboration between the two countries.

The Bulgarian ambassador in Romania was present.

The same day, the Romanian deputy prime minister received, in Bucharest, Petko Danchev, minister of biotechnology and chemistry of Bulgaria, who is visiting Romania.

In the spirit of summit understandings, they examined possibilities to expand and develop Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and collaboration in chemistry and petrochemistry, and measures to carry out new mutually advantageous cooperation ventures.

Ion M. Nicolae, minister of chemical and petrochemical industry, attended the interview.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU090933 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, November 9 (BTA corr.)—Mr Petko Danchev, chairman of the "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association, and Mr Ion Nicolae, minister of petrochemical and chemical industry of Romania, signed a protocol on the further development of the bilateral cooperation in chemistry, petrochemistry and in the sphere of biotechnologies. Specialization and production cooperation between Bulgarian and Romanian enterprises and institutes will undergo active development in the next years.

Economic Protocols With Finland Signed

AU071502 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The proceedings of the 17th session of the joint Romanian-Finnish Commission for Trade and Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation and the eighth meeting of the Permanent Working Group for Technological and Scientific Cooperation have taken place in Helsinki.

The protocols signed on this occasion envisage fresh measures and action to implement the understandings arrived at during the 1985 summit meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

The two sides have agreed to support the expansion and diversification of bilateral trade exchanges and have stressed their interest in making more effective use of export opportunities in such areas as the chemical, petrochemical, machine-building, and iron and steel industries, in wood processing and other fields. The signed documents are an appropriate framework for developing and improving trade exchanges and economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and Finland.

Ecumenical Conference on Republic Anniversary

AU071904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1987—A festive interconfessional conference took place in Bucharest marking the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in Romania. It was attended by representatives of all the fourteen denominations in this country, their heads, hierarchs, clergymen and professors of theological institutes.

After recalling the significance of the day of December 30, 1947, and highlighting the adhesion and loyalty of the religious denominations in Romania to the new social and political structures, convinced that they were natural outcomes of the century-old fight and aspirations of the Romanian people, Teoctist, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, said in his opening address:

Embarking on the road of brotherhood and love followed by all the citizens of the country, irrespective of nationality, cementing the unity of the Romanian people, the religious denominations have rallied their efforts in joint actions to serve their faithful, the whole people and the civic interests of the homeland. In the new living conditions created after the proclamation of the republic they have rediscovered their very own mission—to open themselves to the new life in our homeland, always preserving a perfect harmony with their doctrinary specificity.

The rapprochement and fraternal cooperation among denominations, the speaker went on, has served not only the cause of Christian unity but also that of our rapprochement and unity. [sentence as received]

In the joint endeavours, through the union and work of the believers of various nationalities, to support the building of the new Romanian society and the assertion of our country's prestige worldwide. The Romanian ecumenical spirit is well known beyond the country's boundaries through the valuable contribution of theologians of various denominations to the settlement of questions related to the achievement of Christian unity or to the attainment of contemporary mankind's aspirations after peace, rapprochement, cooperation and progress.

Mentioning that the anniversary of the four decades since the proclamation of the republic coincided with twenty-five years of interconfessional conferences in Romania, Patriarch Teoctist reiterated the determination of religious denominations to step up their efforts in the service of their common homeland.

Dr Nicolae Corneanu, metropolitan of Banat, made a comprehensive survey of the activity of religious denominations in Romania, stressing that the relations between the state and denominations are grounded on state's non-interference in internal religious affairs and on the denominations' observance of the country's laws. He also pointed to a peculiarity of the religious life in Romania, namely that the state annually grants substantial funds to cover approximately one third of the

remuneration of each minister of most of denominations, as well as for the reconstruction, restoration and conservation of numerous places of worship which, through their value, belong to the national cultural heritage.

Taking the floor during the working sessions of the conference were: Dr Antonie Plamadeala, metropolitan of Transylvania, His Eminence Petru Gherghel, provicar general of Iasi Roman Catholic Archibshopry, Bishop Ggyula Nagy of Cluj-Napoca reformed bishopry, Dr Lajos Kovacs, bishop of Unitarian Church, Cluj-Napoca, Hans Hermann-Staedter, curator general of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession, Sibiu, Nestor Vorniceanu, metropolitan of Oltenia, Bishop Paul Szedressy of the Synodo-Presbyterian Evangelical Church, Cluj-Napoca, Archimandrite Zareh Baronian, vicar of the Armenian-Gregorian Diocese, Pavel Bochian, head of the Pentecostal Church, Mihai Husanu, head of the Baptist Church, Dumitru Popa, head of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Azis Osman, imam of the Muslim community in Bucharest, Archdeacon Prof Constantin Voicu, rector of the Orthodox Theological Institute in Sibiu, Prof Hermann Pitters, prorector of the Protestant Theological Institute—the Evangelical section in Sibiu, chief Rabbi Dr Moses Rosen, Bishop Emilian of Alba Iulia, Prof Dr Janos Erdo, vicar of Cluj-Napoca Unitarian Bishopry, Bishop Eftimie of Roman and Husi, Prof Constantin Galeriu—Bucharest Orthodox Theological Institute, Bishop Epifanie of Buzau, Priest Vladimir Marcovici, head of the Serbian Orthodox Vicariate, Bishop Vasile of Oradea.

The participants in the debates unanimously highlighted the climate of religious freedom provided by the Romanian state to all denominations, as well as that the present ecumenicity grounded on mutual respect and cooperation among denominations is another expression of the full equality of denominations in their relationship with the state, with no discrimination as to the confessional allegiance or nationality of their faithful. They were also appreciative of the broad prospects opened by the proclamation of the republic through the scope of the development programmes the goal of which is the building of a modern, powerful Romania, in which all its sons, free and equal in rights, ensure its bright future through their enthusiastic work.

In a telegram to the head of state, the participants in the interconfessional conference express their full adhesion to Romania's home and foreign policy. "We participate with all our forces in the attainment of the ideals of progress of the homeland, of happiness and prosperity of the Romanian nation, the telegram reads. We are highly appreciative of Romania's consistent and firm peace and disarmament actions."

Leaders' Public Appearances 1-7 Nov

AU071736 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored 1-7 November report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 4 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, attend a meeting of the communist and workers parties in Moscow. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Nov)

On 2 November, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca and Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei receive an Italian company delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 2 Nov)

On 6 November, PEC members Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Olteanu, and PEC candidate members Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, Ioan Totu, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, and Ion Ursu attend a Soviet Embassy reception on 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 6 Nov) and participate in Bucharest festive meeting marking GOSR anniversary. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 6 Nov)

On 1 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu leaves for Moscow (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 1 Nov); and lays wreath at Moscow Lenin Memorial. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 1 Nov)

On 2 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu attends Moscow festive meeting on October revolution anniversary. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Nov)

On 3 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu addresses Moscow meeting on October revolution anniversary. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 3 Nov)

On 4 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu addresses leaders' meeting in Moscow (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 4 Nov; Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT; and Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 5 Nov) meets CPSU leader Gorbachev (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 4 Nov) and receives Japanese CP leader Kaneko (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 4 Nov) and PCI leader Natta in Moscow. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 4 Nov)

On 5 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu meets with Yasir 'Arafat in Moscow (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 5 Nov) and with general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 5 Nov)

On 6 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu receives an Algerian party official (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 6 Nov; and Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 7 Nov) and visits Moscow exhibitions (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 6 Nov)

On 7 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu attends Moscow parade on 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1248 GMT 7 Nov)

On 29 October, Neculai Ibanescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, attends reception at Turkish Embassy. (Bucharest *Scinteia* in Romanian 30 Oct p 5)

On 1 November, Defense Minister Vasile Milea attends oath-taking ceremony at Defense Ministry educational institutes. (Bucharest *Romania Libera* in Romanian 2 Nov p 5)

BRIEFS

Italian Peace Delegation Visits

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1987—A delegation of the International Peace Centre in Assisi, Italy, led by Francisco di Lazzari, visited Romania over November 1-7. The delegation were received at the National Peace Committee where they handed over a message of peace among people for Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. During their stay in Romania, the guests had interviews at the National Peace Committee, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Italian Friendship Association, the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania, the Romanian Orthodox Patriarchy, the Journalists' Council, the Department of Religious Denominations, the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute. They also saw round places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest and Prahova County. During the talks, the guests set forth the goals of peace and good understanding among peoples pursued by the International Centre in Assisi pointing to the significance of their programme of action "Europe'87." [Excerpt] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 7 Nov 87 AU]*

Krunic Back From Moscow; Gorbachev To Visit

LD081723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG)—The celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was very impressive and characteristic in terms of some new aspects which, on this occasion, too, were in evidence. This was stated, on his return from Moscow to Belgrade, by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who led the SFRY delegation to the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The LCY representatives also took part in the informal meeting of communists, workers, and other parties and movement, which was organized in Moscow in the framework of the celebrations to mark the jubilee of the October Revolution.

Bosko Krunic stated that the delegation carries very favorable impressions after its visit to the Soviet capital. The delegation had talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with a large number of representatives of parties and movements gathered in Moscow.

Speaking about the party meeting, Bosko Krunic said that 178 delegations took part in it. The general impression was that this meeting, the opening address made by Mikhail Gorbachev was of great—it could be said historic—importance. It was dominated by topics such as the preservation of peace, support for disarmament initiatives, and the preview of an agreement on the removal of short- and medium-range missiles, which could represent a significant first step toward disarmament.

Other very important topics were the development of democratic relations in the world and economic relations. A high level of concern was expressed at the current situation in international economic relations.

Regardless of the differences expressed, the general impression is that the meeting of communist, workers, and other parties and movements was held in a new, very democratic, atmosphere, something that is the messenger of a new wave for the European left and beyond.

The talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, Krunic said, also related to his visit to Yugoslavia, which will be realized after this visit to Washington.

Bosko Krunic repeated at the end that the delegation has very favorable impressions of relations, and that Yugoslavia should not be allowed to fall behind in its contacts with partners in the world.

Members of the delegation Stane Dolanc, a member of the SFRY Presidency, and Bozidar Matic, a member of the FEC, also returned to Belgrade.

The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Nikola Ljubicic, a member of the SFRY Presidency; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Kolj Siroka, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; and other officials.

Also at the welcoming ceremony was Viktor Maltsev, the Soviet ambassador in Belgrade.

Markovic Meets State Department Official

LD072317 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Presidency, today received John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. They had talks about Yugoslav-U.S. relations and Croatian cooperation with the United States. They also discussed the current economic situation and measures to overcome the crisis, including those relating to the rescheduling of our debts to foreign countries.

Budomir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ivica Trnokop, chairman of the Republican Foreign Relations Committee, also took part in the talks.

More on Norwegian Foreign Minister's Visit

Dizdarevic Praises Ties

LD061418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2211 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—The friendship between Yugoslavia and Norway was forged during most difficult times, during World War II, when thousands of Yugoslavs in Nazi camps encountered sympathy and were helped by the Norwegian people. So said Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, tonight during his toast for Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg during a dinner given in his honor at the Palace of the Federation.

Dizdarevic particularly stressed that "this kind of friendship cannot be forgotten" and that it "had been made for all times." Moreover, the relations of friendship, closeness, and cooperation existed even when Europe was in the grip of the Cold War, the federal secretary for foreign affairs added. Pointing out the wealth of Yugoslav-Norwegian relations, he stressed that "the exceptionally active societies for friendship between the two countries" must take the most credit for this mutual rapprochement.

Dizdarevic said that extensive opportunities exist for further consolidating relations in all areas of cooperation, especially on the economic and scientific-technological plane. As an example of good cooperation, he mentioned that "Yugoslavia is the biggest builder of ships for the Norwegians while Norway is the biggest supplier of equipment in the construction of these

ships." He expressed his gratitude for the support Norway is giving Yugoslavia in its cooperation with the EFTA countries and the countries that are working together in the Eureka program.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg expressed his deep respect for "the openness with which Yugoslavia is discussing its problems" and his "admiration for its ability to simultaneously march along the way of development and propagate new ideas." As an illustration for this statement Stoltenberg mentioned the year 1948, nonalignment, and the educational system..." This is why Yugoslavia is so respected in the world and has such an important position in international politics." he said. [passage omitted]

Praises Deportation of Workers

LD091235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG)—TANJUG has learned that about 300 Yugoslav workers, mostly of Albanian nationality, have returned to Yugoslavia from Norway where the government in Oslo recently refused to grant them political asylum. About 600 people from this group who still remain will return by train during the next few days.

The Norwegian Government, by deporting about 900 workers, mainly Albanians from Yugoslavia, has cut through a political problem. It has foiled an attempt to distort the picture of Yugoslavia as drawn by anti-Yugoslav emigres who apparently saw in the survival problems of a big group of workers a chance of "politicizing" their status. [passage omitted]

During his talks in Belgrade with Norwegian Foreign Minister Stoltenberg, Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic assessed positively the stance taken by the Norwegian Government. He added that every Yugoslav citizen has the right freely to leave Yugoslavia and return.

Asked recently what will happen to the returned workers, Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, said that "anyone who has not violated Yugoslav laws has nothing to worry about."

Mikulic Receives Stoltenberg

LD061953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—In Prague's Palace of the Federation today, FEC President Branko Mikulic received Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. In the talks, which also were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation, the position of Yugoslaiva with relation to European integration processes, and some questions of international economic relations.

Mikulic and Stoltenberg established that both sides should make efforts to further improve trade and economic cooperation. They stressed that there were still insufficiently utilized possibilities for cooperation in the areas of science and technology, industrial cooperation, and tourism, particularly visitors to health facilities.

The FEC president and the Norwegian foreign minister also discussed some questions of international economic relations, the positions of developing countries, and dealing with the problem of debts. In this connection, Branko Mikulic acquainted Minister Stoltenberg with Yugoslavia's efforts to ease the great burden imposed by the repayment of debts, which takes up almost 50 percent of our annual foreign exchange earnings. In the talks, particular stress was laid on the place and role of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned European ocuntry. The Norwegian minister expressed support for the efforts of the Yugoslav government for joint European scientific-technological and economic processes, and for eliminating political obstacles that, to a considerable extent, make it difficult for the Yugoslav economy to undertake particular projects within the framework of European economic integration.

Departs 6 Nov

LD061958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg left Belgrade this evening after a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia. He stayed in our country at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the visit Dizdarevic and Stoltenberg had two rounds of talks on the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Norway and on topical international questions. Minister Stoltenberg also was received by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

Stoltenberg handed an invitation to the federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit Norway. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

At Belgrade airport, the Norwegian foreign minister was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the highest-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Arrives 9 Nov

LD091211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG)—Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek arrived on a two-day official visit to Belgrade today at the invitation of Yugoslav Foriegn Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

The official Yugoslav-Dutch talks are scheduled for this afternoon. Dizdarevic will offer a formal dinner in honor of Van den Broek at which toasts are expected to be exchanged.

According to the program of the visit, Van den Broek will be recieved in separate visits by Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Federal Premier Branko Mikulic.

Further on Visit By BCP's Kubadinski

Received by Mojsov

LD072348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Pencho Kubadinski, president of the National Council Fatherland Front and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. They talked about relations between the two countries.

Departs 6 Nov

AU061817 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 6 (BTA Corr)—The delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front headed by its Chairman Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, completed its visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation paid a visit here at the invitation of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski was received by Mr Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The two sides discussed Bulgaro-Yugoslavian relations and the ways for their development and enrichment in different spheres.

Today the delegation left Belgrade.

Bosnia-Hercegovina's Mesihovic Resigns

LD062026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Continuing the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, Munit Mesihovic, member and former president of the Presidency of this republic, handed in his resignation. In a 15-minute address earlier, he rebutted [negira] the fact that he bears any greater responsibility than the other members of this body with regard to the Agrokomerc affair.

Until 26 April of this year, while president of the Presidency, [passage indistinct] of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, there was no detailed information on the economic situation or the volume of unsecured Agrokomerc bills.

In addition, Mesihovic said that he also took part in producing all the stands on Agrokomerc in the Presidium of the republican LC Central Committee. Finally, however, he handed in his resignation as member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency to the Assembly.

Commentary on Resignation

AU062144 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 87 p 2

[R. Gutic article entitled: "One Thing Said in Pecigrad and Another at Plenum"]

[Text] It is not unusual these days that after one "leafs through" statements made by certain officials at various sessions and occasional meetings, it turns out that the basic assumptions in those statements are not "identical" with what the same people said about the "same topic" before. Furthermore, the statements differ completely, the more so the longer the time that has elapsed between the two statements. Or, to be more precise, the difference is greater if various abuses become known, as was the case with the Velika Kladusa Combine. To start with, these "second thoughts" are (at least) of a doubtful value; they invite criticism, and are not devoid of a defensive attitude by certain persons.

"Correct Policy" [subhead]

Does the example of Munir Mesihovic and his two different "kinds of behavior", that is, two different statements on Agrokomerc Combine, support this assertion?

"The results of socialist buildup have been particularly visible lately, and this sphere is one of the best and most obvious examples of the correctness of our policy of an even development of the republic and the policy of relying on our own forces with the help of the broader social community. A significant economic undertaking has been carried on here by the Agrokomerc Combine for several years now, which shows how a program based on modern technology and productive organization can be very successful. At the same time, this also speaks of the vitality and capability of the workers class, working people, and self-managers to join in a modern type of production very quickly, to carry it out efficiently, and to achieve results equal to those in the most developed countries. Such examples are encouraging and they show all the power and vitality of our socialist self-managing system in which initiative and creativity of the workers class, working people, and citizens come to be fully expressed and have virtually no limits," Munir Mesihovic, at that time president of the Presidency of the SR Bosnia-Hercegovina, said among other things at a rally at

Pecigrad near Cazin marking the 43d anniversary of the Una Operational Unit and of the Cazin Partisan Detachment on 6 October last year. Along with a delegation from the neighboring communes in the SR of Croatia, the function was attended by Hamdija Pozderac, at that time member of the SFRY Presidency, Generals Sukrija Bijedic, Hamdija Omanovic, and Sakib Pozderac, as well as Hakija Pozderac, member of the Council of the Federation.

"How Is It Possible..." (subhead]

However, what did Munir Mesihovic, now member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, say about the same combine on 19 September this year, at the ninth session of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, when the causes and consequences of the unlawful and non-self-managing Agrokomerc operations and the tasks of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina in eliminating them were discussed?

"The situation demands that comprehensively and skillfully,, resolutely and unswayingly develop ideopolitical actions in the struggle against all those who undermine the material basis of our self-managing community, in the struggle against all the undermining of the constitutional, legal, and self-managing social norms, and against all the misuses and negative phenomena. We must direct our actions in several priority directions. We must find an answer to the question of how it was possible that crime of such tremendous proportions could grow within our system. How was it possible to create such a hermetically closed circle outside social control and influence? We must reexamine the efficiency of the functioning of the institutions of our system. In searching for an answer to this and other questions, it is of particular importance to the LC that all this could not have happened without collusion among party, state, and business organs. Therefore it is a priority ideopolitical task to break up such collusions, to fight against undemocratic and non-self-managing behavior, against bureaucratization in one's own ranks, and against petty-bourgeois lassitude and apathy, an? to struggle for the set principles in the LC activities.... A check in the development of self-management is the most suitable ground from which such drastic cases as Agrokomerc sprout and are generated. We must insist on legality to the end, so that everything will be brought out in the open and that everybody will be called to account for what he should account for. There must be no rotten compromise. At the same time, we must struggle against mud-slinging and we must protect those who have no connection with the criminal acts in Agrokomerc," Mesihovic said, among other things.

Kosovo Officials Relieved of Duties

LD080015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—At today's session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, delegates relieved Sefedin Batali of his duties as chairman of the Provincial Assembly's Commission for Social Supervision.

At the suggestion of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Batali was recently expelled from the LC because he belonged to a group of former Kosovo officials responsible for the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism.

The delegates also accepted the request of Radivoje Glavice that he be relieved of his duties as a judge in the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, as he is retiring.

Kosovo Assembly Debates Economic Program

LD062048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Delegates of the Kosovo Assembly today granted support in principle for the FEC program of measures and activities for the curbing of inflation and for economic stabilization, but they also voiced quite a number of objections to this document. Provincial Secretary for Economy Hajrulah Zahiti noted that the anti-inflation program, despite all the advantages, is still of a generalized and principled nature, without precisely fixed deadlines for the implementation of the proposed measures. It does not mention the situation in underdeveloped regions, especially in Kosovo. The proposed document, in the words of Zahiti, contains no measures for the consolidation of the dinar, nor is the problem of eliminating disparity correctly presented. He believes that no solutions are given to the debt problem of commercial banks and that the program devotes little attention to the effectiveness of investments.

The delegates particularly insisted upon measures to be included in the anti-inflation program which would ease the considerable economic problems in underdeveloped areas, especially in Kosovo. They demanded that more adequate solutions be established concerning the repayment of foreign and domestic debts and that conditions be created for the easing of problems in the sphere of social activities, as well as for the speedier socioeconomic development of this province.

Hasani Justifies Sending Police to Kosovo

LD080316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1452 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Suva Reka, November 7 (TANJUG)—The decision of the Yugoslav State Presidency to send a special police unit to Kosovo has the approval of all those who care about peace, security and stabilization of the overall situation in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, Yugoslav State Presidency Member Sinan Hasani, an Albanian nationality member, stressed today.

Hasani said that the basic task of the police unit is to narrow down, parallel with the political action of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and other socialist forces, the scope for all enemy activities in Kosovo,.

Addressing a meeting of party activists and economic leaders in the town of Suva Reka in Kosovo, Hasani said that Albania and its propaganda represent falsely and ill-intentionally the Yugoslav State Presidency measure as still another step aimed at restricting the rights of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. Hasani stressed that this kind of paternalism in relation to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is a direct interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, an act which Yugoslavia and its peoples reject.

Sinan Hasani further assessed that the party-political measures undertaken recently against former Kosovo leaders responsible for the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism will encourage all sincere champions of fraternity and unity, equality and selfmanagement in Kosovo.

Referring to the implementation of party conclusions in Kosovo, Hasani stressed that although the help of the Yugoslav community as a whole will be very important in preventing further migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, the principal burden of settling political and economic problems must be borne by all those who live in the province.

Four Kosovo Albanians Imprisoned for 60 Days

AU081507 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 1 Nov 87 p 11

[H.M. report: "Four Persons Sentenced to 60 Days Imprisonment Each"]

[Text] Pec, 31 October—At an accelerated trial at Pec Communal Magistrate's Court, four persons from the village of Krusevac, Pec Commune, have been sentenced to 60 days imprisonment each. Gani Kelmendi, president of the court, sentenced Deli Gervalla (24), farm worker, after the authorized personnel of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs searched his house and discovered cassettes with hostile recordings devoted to Enver Hoxha and the AWP, inciting hatred and insulting the Serbian people.

Smail Gervalla (45), teacher, was also sentenced, after the booklet with hostile contents "The Albanian League of Prizren—A Brilliant Page in our History", written by Ramiz Alia, was found in his home. This booklet is a text with hostile contents aimed against our system and advancing territorial claims against the SFRY.

Adem Gervalla (30), farm worker, was also sentenced, following the discovery in his possession of the novel *Around* by Jusuf Gervalla, published by the Naim Frasheri Publishing House in Tirana, and similarly with hostile content. The judge, Kadri Preka, sentenced Qamil Berisha (23), student, after cassettes were found at his home with hostile songs of various kinds.

FEC Prepares Anti-Inflation Program

LD090148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG)—A session of the FEC presided over by Branko Mikulic this afternoon considered the proposals and comments of the republican and provincial assemblies and of other organs and organizations on the proposed program of measures and actions for cutting inflation and stabilizing the economy.

Having accepted many proposals and comments, reports the Federal Secretariat for Information, an amended program was prepared which will be submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly tomorrow.

Trade Union President on Strike Rumors

AU072127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 87 p 13

[Reprint from Belgrade *Duga*, date not given: "Responsibility with Consequences"]

[Text] If the negative trends in this society continue, it is a question whether I, Zvonko Hrabar, can stay in my office, the President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council says.

[Hrabar] ...If we will not solve some questions involving work stoppages—and this is the fact that self-management is heading for a crash, as it has been said—more quickly and efficiently, the danger exists that much greater problems may appear. In many communities where workers demand a 50 or 100 percent increase in their personal incomes, it is evident that the workers are purely hired hands. The quick calculations show that a 20-percent increase is possible, but even then it is not sufficiently explained to the workers that the increase is a result of efforts by the work organization. A work stoppage ends with the impression that the increase has been gained through pressure on the employer, and next time even more will be gained. This, then, is a classic example of workers' and employers' attitude in hired-labor relations. Unless we change this, we are creating conditions under which something may be resolved by a strike, and if this continues, by a general strike as well. I am deeply convinced that it is not a part of the nature of the workers class of this country that it should solve matters in this way.

Finally, let us be frank: What would a general strike bring? Any general strike, anywhere.

...Speaking about stoppages, one must say something about the all-people's defense and social self-protection committees. These committees have their role and significance, but they also interfere where they should not.

Specifically, they immediately meet when a work stoppage occurs; they proclaim this stoppage some sort of emergency; and then they sometimes place themselves above the management organs and the sociopolitical organizations. As some provisional authority in emergency situations, they dictate to the sociopolitical organizations, the management organs, and the workers how they should behave... Why do they do that? Because people who have directly caused the workers' strikes sit on these committees. Instead of putting themselves on the agenda and having a session before a stoppage, assessing whether it will occur, they search during the strike for the worker who started it so that they may put him on the carpet. This is the easiest thing to do. Immediately they call these workers troublemakers, idlers, and who knows what! It is interesting that they do not think of it before a stoppage occurs...

[*Duga*] The rumor has spread that you will resign.

[Hrabar] The report that I will resign is false. But I did say at a session that now, as president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, as a person who feels the weight of the present situation, as a person who lives this life, I comprehend the gravity of the drop in the standard of living. I said then, when we spoke about all these trends and about our role, that I will submit my resignation. If the trends that are now present in this society—and they are negative—continue further, the question seriously arises: Can I, Zvonko Hrabar, remain in the office of the president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council if this situation continues, although I am now almost halfway through my term. It would mean that this organization, that I head at the moment does not perform its job. In this case, I must feel responsible and I must draw certain consequences from it....

Mamula Inspects Sutjeska Training Area

LD082241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Djakovo, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—The Sutjeska training grounds, which by their content and technical characteristics facilitate modern military training of units of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense, were opened today in Nabrdje near Djakovo. This event was attended by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukesic, Sarajevo Military District commander.

On about 30 square km of ground for maneuvers, Army troops, in cooperation with economic organizations, built automatic firing ranges, exercise areas, and facilities for accommodating people and material and technical resources. Within the training ground, a place has been set aside for a monument to those who fell as fighters and victims of fascist terror.

The potential of this in many ways unique training ground were today tried out successfully by tank crews, artillery operators, engineers, infantrymen, and members of other units in the Sarajevo Army District.

In the exercises displayed and evidenced by very good and excellent hits by missile and artillery piece operators, the soldiers and officers demonstrated a high level of training and displayed all the potential of the new training grounds.

Training grounds arranged in this way facilitate more rational, safer, and generally better instruction, something which is of particular importance not only in strengthening the country's defense capabilities but also from the materials point of view. After all, nothing is more expensive than poor training, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula stressed in his assessment of today's activities at the Sutjeska training ground.

Defense Exercises Begin in Skopje

LD080711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Summary] Skopje, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—The final 2-day exercises "All In Defense and Protection" have started in five Skopje municipalities. Such exercises were previously successfully carried out in 12 municipalities of western Macedonia.

Defense Exercises End in Vojvodina

LD080614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Summary] Novi Sad, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—The first round of final exercises "All in Defense and Protection" was successfully completed in Vojvodina today. A readiness test for the protection of people and goods from natural catastrophes was passed by people from eight municipalities in Srem and three in western Backa.

Over 1,000 Protest Radioactive Waste Site

LD081523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Titovo Velenje, 8 Nov (TANJUG)—More than 1,000 residents of Titovo Velenje, Sostanj, and neighboring villages gathered in Tito Velenje today to protest the construction of a dumping site for low- and medium-level radioactive waste in Lunjski Graban and in Slovenia as a whole. Farmers from nearby areas began to gather in the morning, lined up tractors filled with dead trees symbolizing dying forests, and carried placards to express their disapproval of the construction of the dumping ground for radioactive waste.

A protest note was read at the main square in Titovo Velenje by local people who oppose the dumping ground for radioactive waste in their environment. They said that their environment has already been threatened in many ways by intensive mining for more than 20 years in

the lignite mine in Titovo Velenje and the nearby Mezica lead mine—all of which has had a negative impact on their environment—especially air pollution by sulfur dioxide and dying forests.

On behalf of the Titovo Velenje municipal conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth, the protest letter was read in which the participants of today's gathering demanded that an all-Yugoslav referendum be organized so that all Yugoslavs might vote about where the dumping ground for radioactive waste would be built. They stressed in particular that the residents themselves must decide what is in their interest, and that it is unacceptable to let a group of experts decide on their behalf.

According to Tone Dekosta, high school teacher in Titovo Velenje, the reason for today's gathering and protest is that the consequences of already far-reaching previous encroachments on the environment in the Salek Valley and production at the Sostanj thermoelectric power plant, which the inhabitants of this region have been feeling for years now, are such that the construction of a dumping ground for radioactive waste would be a real catastrophe for the inhabitants of these regions and their environment.

A session of the republican assembly on Friday also discussed the construction of the dumping ground for radioactive waste. The Executive Council of the SR of Slovenia Assembly, replying to a delegate question about the opening of five sites for dumping radioactive waste in the area of the municipality of Mozirje and Titovo Velenje, one of which is planned even in Slocava National Park, stresses the arbitrariness was behind this.

Because 39 sites were specified in the first phase of the study for the search for these locations, the specialist department for radioactive waste of Krsko nuclear power plant arbitrarily proposed the first five sites in the first phase of the study, which were listed only on the basis of their geophysical characteristics. The group for assessing encroachments on the environment (SEPO) [expansion unknown] does not agree with this method limiting potential sites for dumping grounds, the Republican Executive Council believes, and adds that SEPO proposes that all the sites remain under further specialist review, which will take into account the geophysical as well as other spacial and social conditions.

Court Bans Issue of Satirical Newspaper

LD082217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Titovo Uzice, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—The Titovo Uzice District Court has banned the distribution of the 18th issue of the humorous and satirical Yugoslav paper *Berekin* because of an article and an illustration that offend the reputation of the SFRY, the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency and its representatives. Today's discussion in the Titovo Uzice District Court was not attended by representatives of the publishers, the Society of Humorists, Satirists, and Caricaturists From Split, although they had been invited as a matter of course.

Some 25,000 copies of Issue No 18 of the paper *Berekin* were printed at the printing press of the Vesti information-and-publishing and printing work organization in Bela Zemlja, near Titovo Uzice, and most of the copies printed were quickly distributed. On the initiative of the LC Municipal Committee there was consideration of the responsibility of those employed at the Vesti printing works and it was concluded that [words indistinct].